

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXVI.]

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BIRTHS.

On July 26th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. V. C. DAVIS, a son.
On July 29th, at Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. G. C. PURDON, a son.
On August 3rd, at No. 1 Victoria View, Garden Road, Kowloon, the wife of M. A. FIGUEIREDO, of a son.
On August 5th, at "Eredine East," Mount Kellett, the wife of ALEX. CUMMING, of a son.
On August 6th, at Bicton, The Peak, the wife of LAWRENCE N. LEEFE, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On July 26th, at Shanghai, CATHERINA MARIA, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. CASTRO, aged 8 months.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of July 12th arrived, per the s.s. *Marmora*, on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Waiwupu has instructed the Shanghai Tao-tai to prevent the construction of the trans-line into Chinese territory at Sicawei, and Mr. Honour Jui Ch'eng has accordingly communicated with the French Consul General on the subject.

It is stated that several local gentlemen have been approached by the Government to become members of a committee which will be presided over by the Colonial Treasurer, to inquire into the question of currency reform.

It has been decided to construct a single line on the proposed Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway and to borrow from British and German capitalists the sum of £1,000,000, guaranteed by the public revenues of the three provinces through which the railway will pass, viz.:—Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu.

The Chinese Ministry of Education has notified the Literary Chancellors of the various provinces of the Empire that students returned from abroad and attired in foreign clothes, etc., are to be required to resume their native costumes, and that they are not to be received by the authorities, if dressed like foreigners.

The Chamber of Commerce at Haiphong has brought under the notice of the Resident Superior two publications referring to the circulation of subsidiary coin from Canton and Hongkong, pointing to the large quantities of this money imported from these places, and requesting that steps be taken to stop the entrance of this foreign money.

The cracking of rifles near the eastern end of Llama Island on Saturday night warned the police that something untoward was happening, and Inspector Dymond, who is in charge of the Aberdeen district, headed a party and visited the place. There it was found that a number of small fishing boats were fighting in earnest, the crews of each fleet being armed with an obsolete rifle which most Europeans would be reluctant to fire. Two men were shot and seriously injured, and it was found necessary to remove them to hospital immediately. Three of the warriors have been arrested, and in due course will appear at the Police Court where they will be charged with breach of the Arms Ordinance and with shooting and wounding. It would appear that the fishermen on one side were regarded by the others as poachers, for one of the men arrested stated that he challenged one of the craft which was passing, and receiving no reply, fired on it, and thus the engagement was opened.

There is as yet very little change in the position of the stock-market, which remains so nervous that any event, international or domestic is sufficient to prevent any continued rise to normal quotations. The American question, the crisis in Korea, the Manchurian loan result, none of which ought to have any lasting effect upon the market, appear in turn and join with local influences in keeping prices down. All this is very unsatisfactory, but should cause no uneasiness, for it is doubtful if the various leading companies were ever in a better position than they are at present, or ever had better prospects. In due time, also, international events, will swing round to a favourable position for Japan. There is already a reaction on the Pacific Coast, where the U.S. Secretary for Commerce and Labour seems to advise the formation of a pro-Japanese movement, with the object of interesting national representatives; Japan is firmer than ever in Korea, and rightly so, for the Koreans have shown their own unfitness to rank with progressive nations. These and other events are promising for Japan. The most pessimistic must admit that the immediate industrial future of the nation is bright, and this being the case, a change for the better in regard to the stock-market must be looked forward to in the near future.

Instructions have been sent from Peking to all the Viceroys and Governors of the Yangtze provinces to prevent seamen of foreign ships of war from landing at non-treaty ports, in order to avoid disturbances between them and the natives during the present unrest in the provinces. A Censor has memorialized the Throne with reference to the importance of preventing unnecessary extensions of foreign settlements and that stringent measures ought to be taken in connexion with the import and consumption of salt in the Manchurian Viceroyalty. The gentry and merchants have memorialized the Waiwupu and Tschibpu, strenuously opposing the contracting of foreign loans on behalf of Ku ngtung province, as the Viceroyalty of the Two Kuang is already impoverished enough and unable to take up further financial burdens.

A preliminary meeting of those interested in the formation of an Amateur Athletic Association in Hongkong was held at the pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club on August 8th. Major Broke presided and there were also present Drs. Forsyth, F. H. Kew and C. T. Kew, Messrs. H. L. Garrett, T. C. Gray, R. F. C. Master, J. H. Mead, F. Browne, F. Lammert, L. G. Wishart, E. A. Fowler, F. Hiden, and J. McGillivray. It was agreed that an Association be formed, to be known as the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association. That the object of such Association is to encourage sport in Hongkong. That if the majority of the members attending a special general meeting are in favour, a sports meeting may be held yearly to cover events not appearing on the programmes of other clubs. That the annual subscription of members be \$1, while Clubs must pay an entrance fee of \$10, and an annual subscription of \$5. That the general committee consist of five members in addition to one from each affiliated club, and that five form a quorum. Major Broke (chairman), Dr. F. H. Kew, Messrs. F. Lammert, T. C. Gray, R. F. C. Master, H. L. Garrett and L. G. Wishart were appointed a general committee. Mr. H. L. Garrett was appointed secretary, and Mr. T. C. Gray, treasurer.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 16th July 1907.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, Huang Ts'an-chew, W. Kruse, W. Wilson, the Health Officer, and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read, and confirmed.

2. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMARY ARRESTS:

Theft 2, Assault 2, Gambling 2, Being abroad without a light after 12 midnight 2, Committing a nuisance 1, Washing clothes at a public well 1, Attempting to commit suicide 1, On suspicion with aiding and abetting to commit a felony 3, Breach of Municipal Regulation 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,
C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

(Daily Press, 5th August.)

It is very well for foreign nations and Japan to combine with the object among other things of keeping China together; but it is difficult to see what can be done in this direction if China will not or cannot make some *bona fide* effort in this direction herself. Nobody is so unreasonable as to suppose that the necessary changes can be introduced into an Empire like China without due time and careful preparation. So obviously is this the case that European nations and the United States have concurred in recognising that China is entitled to full consideration on this ground, and have been unwilling to force her (as an energetic American paper once put it) to "hurry up with her reforms." This, however, has now been going on ever since the Treaty of Tientsin—that is for close upon half a century—and China does not seem much nearer the kind of reform that is required than she was then. What is wanted, both for her own benefit and that of foreign nations connected with her, is such an improvement in her internal administration as will secure her solidarity and prevent her at any time becoming so broken up that she would become a prey to any nation who might be enterprising enough to step in and establish itself over some portion of her vast territory. So long as China can hold together even in a somewhat squashy, not to say rotten, manner, it is possible for European nations to treat her with so much consideration that she can manage to keep going. This for many reasons it has been found by European nations desirable to do; and Chinese statesmen have been astute enough to avail themselves of the situation; and to make but the minimum of efforts at reform, trusting to the turn of events to get over any difficulties which might arise. Of late there has been some awakening to the true state of affairs—and at least the more enlightened among the Chinese recognise that unless China can secure something better than at present exists in her internal administration, the day must inevitably come when this policy of abstention will be no longer possible. Notwithstanding all their conceit and self-satisfaction, many of the chief Chinese statesmen have been unable to disguise from themselves this very obvious bearing of the subject. Indeed the history of the past half century shows that the Chinese have all along been fairly alive to it. Their hope has always been that if things became seriously disturbed in China, European nations (and more especially Great Britain) could be relied upon to come to the rescue, and set the house, if not really in order, at least sufficiently so to enable treaty relations to continue as little disturbed as need be—and then *da capo*—the same old song goes on again until the next serious outbreak; and another setting of things together by the aid of the foreigner. It was thus after the Taiping Rebellion and has been the same in other minor instances since. Indeed, little as it was suspected, there was probably some idea of the kind underlying the extraordinary conduct of the Chinese in firing upon the foreign shipping indiscriminately at the time of the Boxer outbreak. They probably had a shrewd idea that foreign nations generally would not combine for any serious hostilities against them; and that for the sake of having some one to negotiate with, they would be willing to come to easy terms after any reprisal they might jointly take—as in effect proved to be the case. However this may be, there is good reason to believe that the Chinese still rely upon

their old policy of getting in foreigners to the rescue in the event of any serious internal outbreak, and (what is more important) thrusting them aside, when once the immediate difficulties have been surmounted. The marvel is that they have been able to pursue these dangerous tactics successfully for so many years; and it requires more than Chinese optimism to hope that they can be kept up in perpetuity. Hitherto the jealousies between foreign nations have enabled the Chinese to succeed; but it is clear that these are now much less to be relied upon than they were formerly. Foreign nations are seeing the advantage of joint action and are willing to set rivalries aside and join together for their common good. Of course there is room to hope that even in these circumstances, they might deem it to their advantage to assist the Chinese to put down any serious rebellion that might arise, but it can hardly be supposed that they would do without some guarantee of improvement in the internal administration of the country; which is the cause of such disturbances periodically recurring. This would probably mean something in the form of material assistance—and the present day, who would be likely to offer such assistance or who could render it with any effect would be Japan. If matters however are allowed to drift to this point—and Japan be allowed to thus obtain a footing in China, it is obvious that the time would arrive when she would require a *quid pro quo* for her assistance—and would in all likelihood obtain a permanent position in the country, or at least as strong a footing as she has secured in Korea. If affairs should reach this point, it is doubtful whether European nations and the United States, wearied as they are with China's repeatedly unfulfilled promises of reform, would be disposed to offer the same opposition to Japan that would be made to the like action on the part of one of themselves.

COMMONS V. LORDS.

(Daily Press, 6th August.)

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with true Chinese bombast, has at last sent off his fire ships for the destruction of the House of Lords. With true Chinese indirectness amidst much smoke and throwing of indiscriminate stinkpots, the fleet of fire ships has passed harmlessly by; and not a particle of damage been done, nor a half yard displaced. The most extraordinary part of the display is that the constituencies on whose account the Prime Minister professes to be acting, look on with the most perfect indifference; as calmly and unmoved, indeed, as they did the withdrawal of the Government from its own Education Bill, because forsooth the Lords had introduced some useful amendments in a bill, which every one not belonging to the peculiar clique owning Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Mr. BIRRELL, and Dr. CLIFFORD, confessed were improvements and necessary. It is difficult, seeing the utter indifference, if not dislike with which the Minister's fulminations were received by the country, to imagine the frame of mind in which he still holds to the idea that he represents the nation, and the childlike simplicity with which he would apply the torch to a constitution which it has taken a thousand years to build up, and which if once destroyed could not again be replaced for possibly an equal number of centuries;—and all this not because they had not the interests of the nation at heart, but simply because they had hurt the feelings of Sir CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN and his isolated clique.

This habit of mistaking his own private sentiments for those of the nation, though strong in Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN is not with him original, but like most of his other peculiarities is modelled on his former Chief GLADSTONE. The influence of a stronger mind than his own, the late CHARLES PARNELL had forced GLADSTONE into introducing his celebrated Home Rule Bill, firmly believing it was his own offspring; and when the House of Lords contemptuously kicked it down-stairs took the action as intended for himself in person. It is said of Lord RAGLAN when he was in command in the Crimea, that when hesitating about any decisive step, his first self inspired question was;—"what would the Duke have done?" and it is certain that the first thought of the present Minister is not, what is best to be done, but what would Gladstone have done? Lacking, however the grasp of mind of his great leader, he is unable to recognise the perspective of the land scaps and mistakes the petulant ill temper which made him reject in a fit of childish ill-humour the Lords' amendments to his but half matured scheme, as a gag thrown down to the Electorate at large.

Since the passing of the Reform Bill, it has been the policy of the Radical Party when in power to weaken as far as possible the influence of the House of Lords by making it a *refugium infirmorum*, whereto were consigned politicians of inferior water, or who had been used up, and whom it was convenient to lay by. This came to be euphemistically called promotion, and was unfortunately followed all round. Some of the wiser heads of the House saw with regret the process of watering going on, but their fears were considered as dictated by unworthy jealousies. The result is a House too large to carry on any continuous business and largely deficient in that personal influence which at one time made the Chamber of Peers the embodiment of the best spirit of the nation. When therefore young politicians like Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL sneer at the personal character of many belonging to the House, it would be well to remember that for most of this is to be blamed, not the House itself, but that outside influence which for the last seventy years has been assiduously bent on lowering its personal status. This lowering of the personal stamina of the body is by no means confined to the Lords, but is even more marked in the Commons, with the not altogether desirable result, that to a large and increasing extent the momentary power is thrown into the hands of the Ministry for the time being. In fact government is making huge strides towards bureaucracy.

Some sense of this seems to have hovered over the House of Commons during the debate: in fact its strongest arguments against the Lords, were really despairing forecasts of its own growing impotence. The Minister spoke of the presumption of an unelected House daring to constitute itself the mouthpiece of the country; but had the House of Commons any greater right to represent itself as embodying the will of the Nation? It was very evident from the dislike evinced to any mention of an appeal to the country, that members of the Government side of the house felt considerable twinges of conscience as to their having any right to speak on behalf of their constituencies. Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN too felt he was treading on very thin ice in speaking of the unrepresentative House. Had he as nominal head of an unelected Cabinet any better ground to assume that he represented the Nation? The whole motion was a mere Cabinet one, in no way asked for or suggested by the

nation, or even by the House of Commons. One of the ablest of the young and rising political leaders of the day expressed this view of the matter in an admirable summary of the debate, "Examining the main resolution he affirmed that it meant that, in order to give effect to the wishes of the Commons it was absolutely necessary that the people should have no opportunity of saying whether or not those wishes corresponded with their own. That was not an attack upon the House of Lords, but an indictment of the House of Commons. The real purpose of the resolution was to give the Ministry of the day greater control over the House of Commons under the specious pretext of conferring upon the House greater control over legislation. It would have one good effect; it would draw the attention of the people to the paramount importance of reform in the House of Commons itself. That House should regain its independence."

The increase in the numbers of the House has had for one of its results the weakening of the individual character of the members, who now find themselves reduced to mere units in a crowd, and act as a crowd without the possibility of individual thought. This has naturally been intensified by the enormous increase of the electorate, who have ceased to act as intelligent beings, and are driven to the hustings as a drove of cattle to market, quite innocent of what use is to be made of them there. Every student of ancient Greek history will recognise the similarity of the policy enunciated by the present Ministry to that adopted by the founders of a Tyranny. The stout democracy had first to be humoured by extending its numbers and functions, and when these had become too multifarious for the individual intelligence to grasp, the road for the tyrant was open. It is then from no unworthy intent that a powerful section of the House of Lords itself is urging on their fellows the necessity of arresting this spreading canker and reconstituting themselves so as to be genuine representatives of the intelligence and staying power of the nation at large. The nation is surfeited of the unwholesome and unsustaining diet on which it has been living and the frantic attempts of charlatans to still further weaken its constitution are becoming day by day more nauseating.

CHINA'S WESTERN FRONTIER.

(Daily Press, 7th August)

The statistical department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs now devotes a fascicle to the trade returns of the five frontier ports, Lungchow, Mengtsz, Szemao, Tengyueh, and Yatung (Tibet). Lungchow is on the Tonkin frontier of Kwangsi, and is still merely "an inland distributing and collecting entrepôt," as it was before it was "opened" seventeen years ago. The development of Nanning, the newly opened port, and the provision of better communication with that and Tonkin, might increase its importance. The total value of foreign imports last year was Tls. 126,921; they were chiefly Japanese cotton yarn, beans, dyes, aniseed oil, and timber. Exports were valued at Tls. 59,353, iron utensils, ground nut oil and Kweichow opium forming the bulk. There was no foreign shipping at all. The net value of the trade of the port (the sum of imports and exports) was Tls. 186,274, against Tls. 250,452 in 1905.

Mengtsz, in Yunnan, had a bad year, owing to famine. But for the railway work going on, things would have been much

worse. From thirty to forty thousand thus found employment and relief. Mengtsz took and distributed Tls. 5,661,000 worth of foreign goods, sixty per cent of which was cotton, mostly yarn from India and Tonkin. The slump in Hongkong prices stimulated consumption. Japanese matches were the next biggest item. Sumatra, Russia and Borneo profited greatly by the local boycott of American oil. The exports of Mengtsz are opium and tin, valued together at Tls. 5,144,000. The net value of the trade was Tls. 10,824,864. In these parts the dollar (piastre) has almost entirely displaced sycee (silver by weight). The Tonkin-Yunnan railway has made excellent progress. In view of the mischievous reports that were circulated by uncharitable persons last year, we may quote the Acting-Commissioner as follows on the conditions:

So far, only supplies and material for the line and the mails have used the train; but by June next the first section, Hokow to Lahati will probably be open to regular traffic, and the following June should, so far as can be estimated, see the locomotive at Mengtsz. Work on the line was pushed during the year, and in some respects the drought was a favourable factor. The army of 3,000 workmen employed in the spring were kept on till April and May, when the hot weather drove many of them to desert. Later, the company sent away the bulk of the men, only keeping about 2,500 during the hot season, when nothing could be done during the heat of the day. In the early autumn recruiting began in earnest for the winter campaign. Labour was imported from Annam and Kwangsi for the unhealthy Namsi valley and the section below Milati and from Szechwan to aid the Yunnanese contingent in the upper sections, till by the end of the year 47,000 men were at work. The poor harvest in the province drove many to the works, where good wages were paid—40 cents to 45 cents a day in the higher regions, and 50 cents to 60 cents in the lower, and, in addition, rations free or sold under cost. Free hospitals and medical attendance were also adequate, but they were not always availed of. The daily cost to the company of a labourer on the Hokow Milati section may be placed at \$1.20 a day unskilled and \$1.50 a day skilled. On the other sections similar labour cost 60 cents to 80 cents. A brief summary of operations in progress may serve as a rough measure of the magnitude of the undertaking. The direct distance between Hokow and Yunnanfu is nearly 300 kilometres; that along the line, graded that no incline exceeds 25 millimetres per metre, and with no curve of less than 100 metres radius, is 463 kilometres. The country being wholly mountainous, of red clay and limestone, tunnels and bridges are numerous. There are 147 tunnels, aggregating 15½ kilometres in length, the longest, now nearly finished, being 650 metres. Of these 15 have been actually pierced and are in course of enlargement to the necessary section. Only four are as yet untouched. There will be 47 bridges of all sorts over 10 metres long, some of masonry, some of steel. The longest in masonry will be 70 metres with 10 arches; the longest in steel, of 17 girders of 8 metres each. One steel bridge of 65 metres span is a single girder. The line starts from Hokow at a height of 90 metres above sea level, passes through a 315-metre tunnel at Milati at a height of 1,700 metres, then descends to Amichow, height 1,633 metres, passes Iliang at a height of 1,635 metres, and Shuiang at 2,019 metres, whence it descends to Yunnanfu, 1,886 metres. To feed the army of workmen on the line the company imported during the year from Tonkin 6,455 tonnes of rice alone. Most of this was for the desert lower region, but towards the close of the year it became necessary to send grain to the sections above Mengtsz. The only available transport after the railhead at kilometre 30 is pack-animals, carrying rather over a picul each and travelling about 30 kilometres a day. As the cost of living and transport has doubled within the last four years, mainly on account of the extraordinary demands for the works themselves, the cost of the line must greatly exceed the original estimate. Some discussion of this having arisen in France, a party of experts

arrived in December on a visit of inspection, and at the close of the year their labours were not ended.

Szemao, also in Yunnan, is of comparatively no importance, the net value of its trade being only Tls. 226,082, and apparently dwindling regularly. It has been tapping the caravan trade to Burma, and bad crops and worse roads soon kill it. Transport via Tonkin and Mengtsz is actually cheaper and quicker.

Tengyueh, Yunnan, is more favourably situated, having better access to the Bhamo market. The net value of its trade last year was Tls. 1,397,877, a nominal decline—the volume not having decreased. The imports, mainly cotton goods, Japanese matches, and American oil, were valued at Tls. 1,127,956. Hides, silk, and arsenic trisulphide were exported in exchange. The Commissioner at this faraway port seems to find his environment very interesting.

Yatung, in Tibet, is so far, apparently, that the trade report takes time to arrive. This volume contains two, for 1905 and 1906. Trade, as we have previously noted, is of slender dimensions as yet, but it is growing. Imports (into Tibet) are put at 1,179,740 rupees, and exports 1,140,336 rupees. Communications are being opened up and improved, the Chinese having been as actively encouraging as the Indian Government, according to the Acting Commissioner. He writes:

The event of the most importance during the year was the arrival of His Excellency Chang Yin-tang, Chinese High Commissioner to Tibet. This official is recommending many salutary changes in the administration of the country, and many improvements are likely to result. The Tibetans only need a little teaching; they are quite alive to anything that is to their advantage; were Chinese skilled workmen sent over to instruct them how to shear, cure skins, work up wool, and manufacture cloths and carpets, much might be done to improve the trade of the country. Although in 1907 the British trade agent drove two motors from Phari to Gyangtse, yet no wheeled transport is dreamed of in Tibet. At a trifling cost a really first class wagon road could be made over the plains to Gyangtse, and I am told also to Lhasa, but do not myself know that road. There is practically no timber in Tibet, but trees are met with about half-way to Gyangtse, and at Gyangtse itself, around the houses of the rich, willow, poplar, and a big thorny tree are plentiful. A few hundred thousand trees should be planted and forestry developed. At Shigatsé and Lhasa, milder climates, the trees are said to grow much bigger. The British Government has obtained seeds from Canada of the hardiest grains that thrive on the prairies, and intends, in 1907, to experiment with them on the plateau of Tibet; it is to be hoped they will fructify, as even in this sparsely populated land the food question is often a source of anxiety.

THE HONGKONG TYPHOON.

(Daily Press, 8th August.)

We have a great respect for the homely aphorism, "least said, soonest mended." But there are cases in which amendment can only be brought about by saying a great deal, saying it loudly or emphatically, and saying it often. Of such we consider are the relations of the Hongkong Observatory with its neighbours. That it has been and is an unpleasant duty, and one that has been somewhat misunderstood, is a regrettable circumstance, but it cannot be a deterrent. We published on July 24th a despatch from the Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich, commenting on the evidence of the Typhoon Enquiry as submitted to him. That despatch and its conclusions, so far as the major points raised by the *Daily Press* are concerned, seemed to us quite beside the mark, almost irrelevant. Anticipating expert comment from Manila or Shanghai,

we decided to postpone any reference to it. We have now before us a copy of the *North China Daily News* for August 1st, containing a letter from the Director of the Sicawei Observatory. The asseverations of the Hongkong officials at the enquiry, that their relations with their confrères at Manila and Shanghai were "most cordial," seemed to us to be decidedly disingenuous, and we still think so. That there should be some disingenuity in the opening terms of Mr. Froc's letter indicates that the cordiality is about equal on both sides. Our contention has all along been that the most cordial relations are essential in the public interest. We have never suggested that any persons should be held responsible or blameworthy for the sad results of the September typhoon; but we do suggest that the Government should take any and all steps possible to secure whole-hearted co-operation between all the weather observatories in the Far East. No one believes that such co-operation exists. Part of the letter about to be quoted confirms our opinion that Hongkong has been pursuing a dangerous policy of independence, which opinion, as we pointed out at the time, was proved correct by the evidence at the enquiry. If we are wrong in believing such whole-hearted co-operation to be desirable, we are wrong in all points, and have no more to say. The letter is dated July 29th, and begins:—

Sir,—I have read in your number of to-day the opinion of the director of the Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich (London) on the Hongkong typhoon of September 18, 1906. I am glad to see that the Observatory of the British Colony is there discharged from blame. There is no profit in casting doubt on the value of institutions giving warnings to sailors; everyone can make a mistake, every man may be taken by surprise, but we want the confidence of captains in order to give them assistance. I feel therefore greatly satisfied at the conclusion of the Astronomer Royal, as it will stop further inquiries on the question. You may have noticed, Mr. Editor, that from the beginning we have strictly limited ourselves to the scientific description of that storm; we shall not depart from that behaviour, but there are three points in the first paragraph of Sir W. H. M. Christie's letter, in which Sicawei is concerned, and it seems impossible to let them pass without a short explanation.

We have commented on the transparent disingenuity—almost amounting to irony—of the passage which ends by expressing satisfaction at the prospect of further inquiries being stopped. It strikes us as a bit of gentlemanly humbug. We hope that Sir FREDERICK LUGARD will inquire about the alleged cordiality, and do something to make it more real. Whether the typhoon notified by Shanghai was identical with the one that hit Hongkong is a question for experts to argue over. We do not presume to have an opinion. The letter goes on:

1st.—The Astronomer Royal writes: "The typhoon of which warning was given by the Director of Sicawei Observatory on September 15, 1906, was apparently not the one which struck Hongkong on the 18th." Although the assertion is not absolute, I believe I must state once more that these typhoons are one and the same storm. A splitting of the cyclone in two may have taken place near the South end of Formosa, as we all know it often happens; but the narrow whirl of the 18th existed certainly in the perturbation signalled on the 15th S.E. of the great island and of the Group Meiao Sima. This fact, already stated in the excellent pamphlet of the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau will receive elsewhere due consideration. For the present be it enough to recall in mind the following facts:

A signal announces a typhoon on the 15th at 11.30 a.m. and again at 5 p.m., on the Pacific, some where to the S.E. of Ishigakijima. A centre, in every case reported as violent, narrow, with identical characteristics, passes on the same day at 2.30 p.m. at a short distance north of the

island Sto. Domingode Basco (Long. 121 deg. 59', Lat. 20 deg. 28') the same day at 5 p.m., at a longer distance, north of Aparri (Long. 121 deg. 34', Lat. 18 deg. 22'), on the 16th about 1 a.m. it joins the U.S.N. transport Caesar 82 miles W. of the Batan islands (Long. 120 deg. 28', Lat. 20 deg. 30'), the same day at 4 p.m. it is found at a distance estimated 240 miles N.N.E. of the s.s. Zafiro viz., approximately by Long. 118 deg. Lat. 22 deg.; during the night of the 17th the French mail steamer Océanien meets with the storm, which passes at a distance in the South (South of Breaker St.), viz., about Long. 116 deg. 30', Lat. 22 deg. 10' between 0 and 1 a.m. of the 18th; on the 18th, 3.45 a.m., the British steamer Kweichow, R.S.E. of Pedro-Blanco (Long. 115 deg. 30', Lat. 22 deg. 10'), reports having experienced a *furi us typhoon*, as did the Océanien, as did the Caesar. At Hongkong the minimum took place at 11 a.m. of the very same day.

Now let us mark on a chart the different positions of this very violent storm during these three days; every man having any experience of things in the Far East will be driven to the following alternative: either the Hongkong typhoon was the one signalled by Sicawei on the 15th, which passed, and was well observed successively over seven stations with a speed quite normal at this latitude, or we are invited to give birth and death in turn to seven successive violent typhoons within three days, on the same line and track; for the reasons to disconnect the Hongkong typhoon from the centre signalled on the 15th would apply to the Kweichow typhoon, at the doors of the colony to the Océanien typhoon, the Zafiro typhoon, the Caesar typhoon, etc., which conclusion it was hard to admit.

2nd.—"Had it (the typhoon) proved identical, the Sicawei forecast gave no indication that Hongkong was threatened."

It seems quite clear that the eminent astronomer has not received information of all the warnings cabled from here; from these, and these only, deductions can be arrived at and not from opinions expressed in the papers. On September 15, 11.30 a.m. a first signal was sent to the effect that "a typhoon was S.E. of the Meiao Sima group, direction unknown;" this did not threaten any particular spot. But at 5.30 p.m. new information was cabled to all the semaphores that the typhoon previously reported was "travelling W.N.W."

There is no question here of our subjective opinion then, nor of what we could think at Shanghai or print in the papers; in fact we did not know for sure at the time that Hongkong was more in danger than Swatow or Amoy. But we are of opinion that objectively a prudent officer having the responsibility of a ship at the receipt of this signal, taking his chart and marking the centre on a line to the S.E. of Ishigakijima at a distance still unknown, but perhaps great, and from thence drawing a track towards the W.N.W. would have thought the information interesting for himself, and even important for the harbour of Hongkong, without concluding as yet that the centre would strike the anchorage. The proof is that a Captain arriving at Hongkong shortly after the disaster, and having seen our signal before leaving Newchwang, affirmed that he had come to the conclusion that the southern ports were menaced; Hongkong not excluded. We consequently cannot admit completely the decision of the Astronomer Royal, that the Sicawei forecast "gave no indication that Hongkong was threatened."

Our readers may digest the preceding argument for themselves. As we have said, it is not for us to dwell on such a point. The next section of the letter, however, brings us back to the extraordinary misunderstandings that have been possible in connection with the incident, even the Astronomer-Royal having been grotesquely misled. There is a plain implication that the Hongkong Observatory deliberately ignored a specific warning. This was, of course, never suggested locally. What we say is that their policy is to refuse all warnings from other observatories, and it was so said in evidence at the enquiry, evidence that cannot be overlooked, as it was the evidence of the officials themselves.

They did not want deduction, but figures only; the wires were already overburdened, and so on. Mr. Froc's letter concludes:

3rd.—"The contention that the warning was given and ignored falls to the ground."

We believe that some people could misunderstand these concluding words and think that in fact this peculiar warning had been sent to Hongkong, and actually refused or ignored there. Probably the situation is not plainly known in London. We are glad to tally to exonerate here the Hongkong Observatory of the implicit accusation that could result thence in some minds; we never thought of sending that warning to Hongkong. The Telegraph Companies are already overburdened with meteorological telegrams, which they kindly transmit free of charge, and we do not venture to put upon their cables useless messages. It is well known that Hongkong refuses to receive any warning, and that they even obtained from the American Government an official prohibition to the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau of sending any typhoon warnings to the coast of China (an order soon cancelled owing to the universal protest of public opinion). We totally refrain from discussing that question now; we have only to say that on that date of the 18th (or 15th) no warning was ignored, because none was sent; and none was sent because we knew that it would not have been received.

Excuse me for having trespassed so much upon your valuable columns. I thought the explanation was necessary for the navigators, the welfare of whom is one of the chief aims of this institution, of which I have care. I am, etc., (signed) L. Froc, S.J., Director, Sicawei Observatory.

It was stated at the enquiry, by the Hongkong Observatory officials, that relations with all professional neighbours were most cordial. The only further inquiry we would care to see would be a plain question put to the Observatory directors of Manila and Shanghai, "Can your relations with the Hongkong Observatory be truthfully described as most cordial?" The two answers to that question might then show us just where we are in the matter. At present, the feeling is that we are still in danger, notwithstanding the findings of the local commission and of the Greenwich astronomer.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS IN JAPAN.

(Daily Press, 9th August).

If the history of foreign merchants in Japan is ever to be written, commend we Capt. BRINKLEY, for it is a subject to be treated with tact, and the famous Tokyo soldier-journalist is full of it. At the same time, the student anxious for the truth, the whole truth, will be in a difficulty. The Japanese historian will be of no use to him, for his account is tinged with a bitter resentment; and historians like Capt. BRINKLEY, where the foreign merchant is concerned, are to his faults a little blind. Of one side of the story of the relations of Japanese and foreign merchants the public has been fed to surfeit. The Japanese "lack of commercial integrity" is a string that has been frayed with too much harping, and it has been a very rare satisfaction to encounter such fair-minded deponents as Mr. R. D. ROBINSON, whose testimony we published a week or two ago. It is obvious that the Japanese merchant was for a good while in a state of pupillage to the foreign merchant. Indeed, much has been made of his "ingratitude" in learning all he could from the foreigner, and then seeking to trust his teacher. For the lessons he learned, the teacher is bound to accept a certain amount of responsibility, and the implication is not obscure, if the bad character given to the pupil be established. If he had to pay as dearly for

his learning as the Japanese historian tells us, we can but be surprised and gratified that the Japanese commercial graduate is no worse than he is said to be. The importers and exporters of the early days in Japan were certainly not extreme altruists; they did not suffer exile for the benefit of the Japanese, and even the tactful Captain BRINKLEY admits that there were some abuses. In an interesting article in the commercial supplement of the *Times* of July 8th, he discusses the past and future of the foreign merchant in Japan. After fifty years, it has become "a topic of considerable anxiety and conjecture." The foreign middlemen, in the days when the Japanese were incapable of acting the part, took all the risks and conceded to the Japanese "an equitable share of the profits." Naturally, the Japanese and foreign definition of what was equitable in that connection varies. There are Japanese accounts extant which give fuller explanations of the native desire to dispense with the foreign middleman than Captain BRINKLEY gives. He says:

The foreign community lived almost wholly isolated. They did not of deliberate choice segregate themselves from the people among whom they had cast their lot, but all the conditions of their existence combined to differentiate them, and that, too, in a manner eminently calculated to estrange Japanese sentiment. In the first place, they acknowledged no responsibility towards the laws of the land, this exemption being based on an assumption of superiority necessarily galling to a proud and patriotic nation like the Japanese. In the second, the imposing dimensions of their houses, the comparatively costly and ostentatious fashion of their lives, and the fact that they had virtually no social intercourse with the people of the country, all tended to create an impression, on the one hand, of deriving large profit from the trade they controlled, and, on the other, of despising and looking down on the nation whose hospitality they enjoyed. Then into the manner of conducting the trade practices gradually obtruded themselves, which helped to accentuate the situation. Silk and tea were the two chief staples of export, and in the handling of both of these a system very irksome to the Japanese had to be adopted. As to silk, none but hand-reeled being originally procurable, and neither Japanese sericulturists nor Japanese middlemen having a due appreciation of uniformity of quality or faithfulness to sample, the foreign exporter found it necessary to take the various parcels of silk into his own warehouse, and hold them for inspection, pending the completion of which process no bargain was concluded. On the whole this system was honestly pursued by foreign local merchants, but some abuses undoubtedly disfigured it—as when silk was held not solely for inspection, but to suit the market—and these abuses, combined with the obviously objectionable character of such a method from the producer's point of view, gradually excited among the Japanese a strong ambition to get the export business into their own hands. First, however, an attempt was made to modify the system itself by establishing a Japanese conditioning house at Yokohama, and claiming for its seals the same validity as that possessed by the marks of the foreign inspectors. This project, vehemently resisted by the foreign middlemen, led to a somewhat bitter contest, which ended in establishing the old system on a firmer basis than ever, and in strengthening the determination of the Japanese to establish themselves independently as silk exporters. In the case of tea, the conditions were even more striking. The Japanese producer's sun-fired leaf being unfit for export in that condition, had to be re-fired in Yokohama, and this in the re-firing warehouses of the foreign middlemen. They took the various parcels of tea, practically without discrimination, and dumped them into pans, where they were manipulated by a particularly dirty tribe of the commonest labourers of both sexes. A certain proportion of sulphate of copper having been added to impart the colour which alone appealed to American taste, the re-fired staple was made up into parcels and

exported under the name of a foreign middleman. Such a system not only discouraged all individual effort on the part of the producer, but also added largely to the cost of the staple. Here again, then, the Japanese found a strong incentive to take the business out of foreign hands. The same story, though in less striking terms, might be told of almost every branch of the country's over-sea commerce, so that, on the one side, the Japanese struggled perpetually to organize a system of "direct export," on the other, the foreign middleman clung with tenacity to the business he had developed.

In 1893, the Japanese had managed to get into their own hands seventeen per cent. of a total trade of £18,000,000; to-day they have forty per cent. of a total of £81,000,000. It is obvious that the foreign middleman's grumbles are not altogether warranted; there are still considerable pickings left to him, though it is admitted that in time these must be further reduced.

Not only have the Japanese succeeded in securing the confidence of American buyers for raw silk which has not previously undergone foreign expert examination, but also they obtain from their own banks more liberal accommodation than the average foreign exporter can get from Yokohama or Kobe banks. Thus the Japanese are able to command a longer interval of time for seeking a market in the United States, an advantage by no means inconsiderable. There is also a further weight in their side of the scale. They are in a position to lend money to the sericulturists against the security of the latter's crop, which thus comes into their hands at rates considerably lower than those charged to the foreign exporter. In fact, the day does not seem to be far distant when the Japanese exporter will control the whole supply of silk, so far at any rate, as the American market is concerned, and will set what limits he pleases to the portion obtainable by his foreign competitors. The case of tea promises to be somewhat similar. It no longer requires to be carried to a foreign settlement for re-firing and packing. The Japanese themselves are not quite competent to carry out these operations, and they are forming organizations to export the leaf direct from the chief producing districts so that the foreign middleman will be entirely eliminated. They have not yet achieved much success in the matter of exporting the products of their spinning and weaving factories. These manufacture some 20 millions sterling of yarns and stuffs annually, and export about one-fourth of that amount. Thus far the export business has remained chiefly in foreign hands, but there are evidences of a strong resolve to alter that state of affairs.

This is not very cheerful for the British merchant in Japan, certainly, but it does not after all contain ample provocation for the Jeremiahs of the British press. So long as Japan's trade with England continues to expand, it does not seem of national moment whether the go-betweens be Japanese or foreign, other things, as credit and solvency, being equal. Beyond that, however, Captain BRINKLEY sees room for hope even for the foreign merchant, who, he says, ought to set about exploiting the industrial field, by entering into partnership with Japanese manufacturers. "It must be coalition, not competition." The foreign capitalist cannot succeed alone as a manufacturer in Japan, and, the Japanese, although progressing, can proceed but slowly without him.

Associated with Japanese of the better classes, a foreign capitalist could not only count with confidence on the smooth working of his enterprise, but might also exercise whatever measure of control seemed wholesome. This is the field which now invites the foreign capitalist and expert. He must cease to make the distribution of Japanese products his chief business and must himself be a co-producer. In 1911 Japan will recover her tariff autonomy, and we may assume that she will exercise it in the sense of imposing protective duties, so far as such a policy can be made to consist with the collection of revenue. Already she has manipulated her statutory tariff in such a manner that it affords

a considerable measure of protection to her own producers, and the conventional tariff will fare similarly when it becomes accessible. The present, therefore, is the time for foreign capitalists and experts to bid for a share in the industrial development now in progress as a natural sequel of the late war.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on August 4th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Lieut. Col. J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

CUBICLE ACCOMMODATION.

The reply from the Government relative to the Board's recommendation suggesting modifications in connection with a large number of houses was read, the Government consenting to the recommendation. These papers, it will be remembered, were in connection with a minute from the Secretary who asked for a ruling from the Board as to whether owners or tenants should be informed that the Board had granted these modifications. He suggested that the owners should be informed and that they be requested to line out the floors showing the positions where these cubicles could be erected, because if the tenants were left to themselves to erect these cubicles they would probably erect them in a very insanitary way.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I presume, Sir, these papers are of some considerable moment. They were only sent out of the Secretary's office on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday were holidays, and they only reached me in my office to-day. When they were brought to me three or four members had not seen them, and I think, as they are so important, they should be held over.

The PRESIDENT—This is a matter that should be considered now. It was considered by the Board in Mr. Hewitt's absence, and certain recommendations submitted to the Government to improve the accommodation in certain blocks of houses. The question now before the Board is whether we shall proceed to inform the owners of these various blocks. There are a great many houses to be dealt with, and it might be advisable to insert a notice in one of the papers.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK thought it would be better to appoint a sub-committee to deal with the question, and accordingly the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Registrar-General were appointed.

Correspondence relative to cubicle accommodation was also submitted. This referred to recommendations in connection with six blocks of buildings. The recommendations were practically to allow as many cubicles to the top floors as the area would admit and the other floors to be dealt with on their merits from the point of view of lighting and ventilation.

It was agreed that the correspondence be forwarded to the Government.

CEMETERY BYE LAWS.

The committee, which had reconsidered the report referred back to them at the last Board meeting, recommended altering bye law 19 by deleting section E, and by increasing the fee for section D to \$2.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK stated that the increase of 100 per cent for Chinese graves was too much. A fee of \$15 would meet the case.

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM, said the fee of \$20 was reasonable considering the large area they occupied.

The recommendations were approved.

PROPOSED STANDING ORDERS.

Further correspondence relative to the two proposed additional Standing Orders of the Board was read. The Government's reply to the letter from the Board suggesting amendment was to the effect that the suggested Standing Orders should be amended by deleting the word "peculiarly" and substituting the word "beneficially" and by omitting the latter portion stating that members should leave the room when voting takes place.

Mr. A. SHELTON HOOPER minuted:—I still maintain that it is outside the province of the Board to make even such a standing order as is now suggested by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. To deprive a member of a vote is not a matter of procedure and on this point the Board asked for the opinion of the Attorney General as to its legality. Where is the opinion? If the proposed standing orders were passed I think it would be a very invidious thing for a member to be cross-examined as to whether he were beneficially interested in any matter before the other members. I should have no objection to state how far I was interested in any question to His Excellency the Governor who should decide whether that interest was beneficial or otherwise. If such a standing order is not necessary in the Legislative Council it is certainly not necessary for the Sanitary Board and I think it should be left to the honour of each member.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—The opinion asked for has not been given.

The PRESIDENT—I presume the Government have obtained the opinion of the Attorney-General. Otherwise they would not have replied to our letter in the way that they have. The President then moved that the amendments suggested be approved.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK thought the unofficial members of the Board could be trusted to act without impropriety. They were there to look after the interests of the community, and he thought its welfare was safe in their hands. To give an instance of how the suggested byelaws would operate. They had just been discussing Chinese cemetery by-laws, in which he was as much interested as any other Chinaman in the Colony, as when he died some of his people would have to pay the burial fee of \$20 (Laughter). They might say he was beneficially interested in it, and he should be excluded from voting. Yet the standing orders would have that effect. He certainly opposed the adoption of the standing orders proposed. If they were adopted he did not think there would be any necessity to retain the services of the unofficial members.

Mr. HOOPER—Nothing has been proposed yet. Perhaps nobody intends to propose anything?

The PRESIDENT—I thought members would like to discuss this question before putting it to the Board. If they don't I move that the suggested standing orders be adopted.

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM—I second that. I think the interpretation which Mr. Lau Chu Pak tries to put on these standing orders is rather strained. They are intended to apply where members are directly interested in the question that comes before the Board. In matters affecting property these by-laws would be intended to apply.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—The order must have a very broad meaning.

Mr. HOOPER—I would first refer to the minutes of our last meeting, and to the resolution carried unanimously that consideration of these two standing orders be postponed until the next meeting of the Board, and in the meantime the opinion of the Attorney-General be obtained as to their legality. Now, Sir, I stated at the last meeting that I had been legally advised that each of those standing orders was *ultra vires*, and that statement is unrefuted to-day although they were sent to the Government, who were asked to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to their legality or otherwise. Therefore I take it that as the opinion I expressed has not been refuted, they are illegal. If they are illegal, the matter ends at once. But whether they are passed or not I would like to state, and to reiterate particularly what I stated at the last meeting, that in principle I am entirely with you. That is to say, I think it would be a very dishonest act for any member of this Board, whether official or unofficial, to use the Board to benefit his own ends. It would be an improper act, and I don't think for one moment that you as President, Sir, would think any member of the present Board, constituted as it is, capable of so doing. I asked you at the last meeting whether in your experience as President of the Board—and it has been so constituted for the last 20 years—

if you could tell me any one case in which there had been such an abuse. By your silence I took it that you could not. Then what is the necessity for such a law? There must be some reason for it! It is a very extraordinary thing that where the Government by enactment have constituted the Board and given that Board power to make what standing orders they pleased for their meetings, that after some years these orders emanate from them (the Government). They have no authority over the Board more than is contained in the Ordinance, and there they have actually limited us as to what we can make standing orders for. To give you an instance: In the principal Ordinance, 1 of 1903, we had power to make standing orders for procedure at our meetings, and to regulate our officers. A few months later the Government took away the latter power and left us with the former. I have been advised and give you a quotation from Mr. Justice Lush to show that procedure denotes mode of proceeding by which legal rights is enforced, as distinguished from the law which gives or defines that right. Therefore I maintain that we have not got that right. As to whether it would be necessary for us to make such standing orders, if we possessed it, I go so far as to say it would not. Probably I should be met with what the law is at home under the Housing of Working Classes Act of 1890. In one case it says that if a member has a beneficial interest and votes, he is liable to a penalty of £50. If this Board was constituted as the Urban Sanitary Authorities at home, I think that would be a very proper proceeding, and if the Government will only constitute the Board that way and allow the ratepayers to elect the whole of the members, then they will have some reason for introducing such orders. The Board is now composed of ten members, four of whom are Government Officials and four of whom are nominated by the Governor, and I am sure in making his choice he would not put any member on the Board capable of a dishonourable action. Only two members are elected by the ratepayers and I hope in your estimation, Mr. President, they stand as well as their colleagues. Going on to the standing orders, if they are passed, and a question comes up before the Board and I proceed to vote, I take it that if you had any doubt about it you would say—are you beneficially interested? I am going to give you an instance to show the difficulty in which you might be placed. You ask—Are you beneficially interested? I say—I don't think so. Then you ask—Are you a shareholder? I reply—What do you mean by a shareholder? You say—A registered shareholder. I know many cases where registered shareholders have sold their shares twenty years ago and are still on the register, but have no beneficial interest. On the other hand there are men holding thousands of shares whose names are not on the register. It is an untenable position and under the circumstances I say we are far better without these standing orders. They are not necessary for the good or well being of the administration which is at present imposed on the Board under the Public Health Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. H. WATTS—I move an amendment that before the question is put to the vote the resolution agreed to by a majority of the Board at the last meeting be acted upon, and that the Attorney-General's opinion be laid before the Board before a conclusion is come to. That has been ignored by the Government, and I maintain the Government has no right to ignore it. The suggestion for a modification of the standing orders was brought forward, I think, by the Officer Administering the Government, now the Colonial Secretary, and this is an attempt to force an alteration of the standing orders upon the Board without proper consideration. I make the statement with perfect deliberation. I gather, Sir, from what has been said concerning the legal opinion, that it has not been forthcoming. In spite of this the Board are asked to pass a resolution; which is altogether wrong. Before coming to a final decision, or before discussing the question, we must have the legal opinion before us.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN seconded the amendment, which on being put was carried.

FORBETHOUGHT.

An application was submitted by Wong Kam Cheong for permission to erect a water tank in the yard of his house in Wing On Street in which to store the water for daily use so as to be prepared against any accident to the water pipes.

Refused.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The returns relative to the deaths annually from plague in Hongkong and Macao since 1894-5 were laid on the table. The appended table will afford an interesting comparison:

Year	Macao	Hongkong
1895	1163	36
1896	115	1078
1897	155	19
1898	937	1175
1899	115	1434
1900	768	1022
1901	499	1562
1902	651	559
1903	27	1249
1904	57	493
1905	175	237
1906	198	842
1907	104	—

Mr. H. HUMPHREYS minuted:—If these figures prove anything at all they prove that there is something in the Chinese contention that plague is due to atmospheric conditions primarily and that dirt merely assists its growth.

GARDEN PARTY AT MOUNTAIN LODGE.

Blue skies and brilliant sunshine, the heat tempered by cool breezes, made the lawns of Mountain Lodge a very pleasant rendezvous on August 7th. Apparently Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard's guests were entirely of this opinion, for the gay crowd that had wended its way up the steep slope on foot and in chairs, from 4 o'clock until six, seemed in no hurry to take its departure, but lingered chatting in groups and over the tea tables in a very pleasant and informal fashion.

At the foot of the slope leading to the smaller lawn the Governor and Lady Lugard, with Captain Taylor and Miss Brackenbury in attendance, received their guests, Lady Lugard wearing a gown of white silk, embroidered with gold, and a large picture hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers, while His Excellency was attired in grey frock coat and hat.

The presentation of the visitors was made by the A.D.C., Captain Taylor, and the ceremony of introduction being over, the guests passed on to the lawns. Here a brilliant scene was presented. The light dresses of the ladies—and white was the prevailing colour—made bright spots against the background of velvet lawns and rugged hillside, while an occasional uniform, gorgeous with gold lace and many orders, caught the sunlight. Tea tables, dotted about the grounds, were well patronised, while scarlet gipsy tents had been erected that the mere man might find refreshment after the hot climb, for alas! the supply of chairs at the Peak Tramway Station was speedily exhausted and most of the members of the sterner sex had to walk the steep road to Mountain Lodge. During the afternoon the Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment played selections and the breeze caught the sounds carrying them away over the hills.

The grounds of Mountain Lodge lend themselves peculiarly to picturesque effects, and certainly yesterday afternoon's function proved no exception to this rule. Was it because of the charming welcome of Lady Lugard, or was it the contrast with last week's inclement weather that the grass seemed greener and the sea and sky more blue than usual? At any rate an air of unwonted informality and sociability distinguished yesterday's proceedings.

About six o'clock the incoming stream ceased and the Governor and Lady Lugard were able to mingle with their guests until the lengthening of the shadows told that the sun was declining, and the stream of chairs and pedestrians passed down the hill and through the gates. The lawns were once more deserted except for the jackdaw who returned to his haunt, whence he had been driven in alarm at the first sign of such unusual happenings. —Contributed.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY IN
HARBOUR.MURDERED WOMAN SHIPPED
AS LUGGAGE.

We are informed that a large trunk was sent on board the C.P.R., s.s. *Monteagle* on August 5th by sampan. It was put in a cabin, apparently according to instructions; and some time afterwards attention and suspicion was drawn to it by its very unpleasant odour.

On Aug. 7 the Chief Officer opened the trunk, and discovered the corpse of a European woman, whose throat had been cut. The police were informed, and at seven o'clock the body was removed by Sanitary Board coolies.

August 9th
The shocking crime brought to light by the discovery on the C.P.R. steamer *Monteagle* on Wednesday afternoon, as reported in the *Daily Press* on Thursday morning, is still shrouded in mystery, and promises to be a difficult case to unravel. We have since ascertained that the body of the woman when found was so decomposed that identification was practically impossible.

It now transpires that the box containing the murdered woman was taken aboard the steamer on Sunday by a European, who was particularly anxious that it should be stowed away in the hold. As it was stated to be luggage, however, this was not done. It was placed in the luggage room, and on Wednesday the offensive odour led to a closer inspection of the trunk, from which blood was found to be oozing. In these suspicious circumstances, the Chief Officer decided to open the box. The ship's carpenter, Erasmus Lorson, was instructed to remove the lid. When this was done the decomposed body of the woman was revealed to the horrified onlookers. It had been doubled up and crammed into the box. When the trunk was removed to the mortuary and the woman taken out and examined, it was found that she had been strangled.

A piece of calico was tied round her neck, a hairbrush being used as a lever to tighten it. Her face was very much bloated and as previously stated, unrecognizable. Her only garment was a chemise, and although this bore an initial, it could not be deciphered owing to the blood stains. The murdered woman had auburn hair, and was about five feet nine inches in height.

After removing the body to the mortuary Sergeant Watt, of the Yaumati Police Station, notified all the Police Stations of the occurrence, so that no time might be lost in searching for the murderer. The theory is, however, that he has left the Colony, having had ample time to do so since depositing the trunk on the *Monteagle*. The police are not likely to make much progress in their search until the identity of the woman is discovered. It is believed she cannot have been a resident of Hongkong, otherwise she might have been reported as missing.

LATER.

We understand the police have obtained a description of the European who took the trunk on board the steamer, and are endeavouring to trace his subsequent movements. They are also in search of the sampan by which the trunk was conveyed to the *Monteagle*, hoping thus to obtain further particulars about the man who is now very much "wanted." He has had four days' start, however, and if his future movements are conducted with the skill which enabled him to ship his victim on board the steamer, the chances of capture are very remote.

11 p.m.

Last night persistent rumours of an arrest having been made were in circulation; but on enquiry we learned that as yet nothing of the sort had been done. We believe that a man fell under suspicion, and was under police observation for a time, till the authorities became satisfied that he could not have been implicated. The "American" said to have been arrested has no existence, save on the tongues of rumour.

We are informed on unimpeachable authority of the existence of a valuable clue which the criminal or criminals, with extraordinary carelessness, left behind.

It would, however, be extremely injudicious at the present juncture to divulge the nature of it, and we have been requested not to do so. The public may rest assured that the police are well advanced in their investigations, and that Justice is not likely to be balked in this instance.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 6th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

ARRANGED.

The suit between two Japanese which had been adjourned because neither of the parties could speak English was called. The plaintiff, Richiro Masud, who was represented by Mr. T. W. Goldring, claimed \$35.60 from the defendant, Onao, for Japanese clothing supplied.

His Honour—Have you arranged this?

Mr. Goldring—Yes. I would like to withdraw it.

His Honour consented.

QUESTION OF ACCOUNTS.

Alim Din, a railway coolie contractor in the New Territory, sued his foreman Munshi Gulbark, for \$15,181, being money deposited by plaintiff with the defendant for safe custody and \$80.81, being balance of money not paid to coolies for wages. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for plaintiff.

Plaintiff spoke to giving defendant \$290 with which to pay 16 coolies, but defendant only paid a portion.

Defendant denied this and submitted a list of payments.

His Honour said it was a question of accounts, and he would adjourn the case to allow of parties coming to an understanding.

Wednesday, 7th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

NEW RAILWAY WORKS.

Wong Tsun Fook, trading as Wah Fung, of 25 Upper Lascar Row, contractor, claimed from Chung Kien Tong of Chinwan Village, New Territory, \$834.56, money paid to the defendant on behalf of plaintiff but never handed over. Mr. Otto Kong Sing acted for the plaintiff and Mr. Jackson of Messrs. Johnston Stokes and Master, for the defendant.

The case had been partly heard. On the previous occasion Mr. Otto Kong Sing stated that the money had been paid to the defendant by the "Railway Company" at Taipo for the value of bricks sold and delivered to the company, which sum defendant had not handed over to the plaintiff.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing now stated that he had wished to call the engineer, Mr. Valpy, but as that gentleman was at Samohun and required \$100 before attending in the circumstances, he could only subpoena the resident engineer, who sent his clerk.

His Honour—Was he present?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—He was not present when the money was paid but the books would show what money had been received. After hearing evidence his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff.

Thursday, August 8th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

AN ECHO OF THE BLACK SQUALL.

Li Shek Pang of 81, Wing Lok Street, merchant, sued the Pak Mon firm of 13, High Street, building contractors, for the recovery of the sum of \$861, damages sustained by the s.s. *Ying King*. The damages and injury to the vessel occurred on 28th January this year, as she was lying alongside a wharf to the west of the Harbour Office. Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. B. F. C. Master of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants.

Plaintiffs alleged that the damage was done to the *Ying King* by reason of the defective and insecure condition of a piledriver belonging to defendants then upon the wharf, and as a result the piledriver was blown over, falling upon the bows of the *Ying King*.

In their statement of defence the defendants denied that they were carrying out any work upon the Yuen On wharf at the date mentioned or that they had left a piledriver there, or that the *Ying King* suffered any damage by reason of defendant's neglect in leaving a piledriver on the wharf in an insecure condition. If a piledriver had been left on Yuen On wharf, as stated, it did not belong to defendants nor was it under their control, and if the damage, as alleged, was sustained by plaintiff, it was not caused by the negligence of defendants or their servants. Moreover, if there was a piledriver as stated on the wharf, it was in a secure condition, and if it was blown over, it was not through any negligence on their part, as on that day a violent squall occurred in the harbour. It was a sudden and irresistible act of nature which it was impossible to foresee.

Li Shek Pang, plaintiff stated that on the 28th January, 1907, he was the owner of the *Ying King*. She was then lying at the Yuen On wharf. He went to the vessel that afternoon in response to a summons from the comprador of the ship, and on arriving there he found that the frame work of a piledriver had fallen down upon the bows of the *Ying King*. To repair the damage he had had to pay one sum of \$150.25 and another of \$178.75 to the Dock Company, and \$500 to another firm for the awning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Master—He knew the piledriver belonged to the defendants because there was erected alongside a marked which bore a signboard.

Captain Page of the *Ying King* was called and gave evidence to the effect that the piledriver was on the wharf.

Mr. Master thought it would shorten the proceedings if he indicated that his defence was that the Pak Mon firm sublet the contract to another contractor, and that the plaintiffs had sued the wrong man.

Lui Fat, partner in the Pak Mon firm, stated that he entered into a verbal contract with the Yuen On Steamship Company for the repair of their wharf damaged by the typhoon in September last. He sublet the contract to Leung Li and had no control over the work.

Leung Li deposed that the piledriver and material were in his charge.

His Honour gave judgment for defendants remarking that plaintiffs had sued the wrong man, and he was doubtful if they would get much out of the other man, as he did not look very wealthy.

THE DES VOEUX ROAD MURDER.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on August 6th, Tam Pui (coolie), Li Sui Kai (boilermaker), Sit Fu (spinner), Hui Tin (cook), and Wan Hoi Chi (coolie), were again charged with the murder of Lo Pak, a foreman in the employ of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Coy's Aerated Water Factory, on Sunday, July 21st, in Des Voeux Road. Chief-Detective Hanson conducted the case for the prosecution.

Leung Chap said he was a coolie employed at Messrs. A. S. Watson and Coy's factory in Des Voeux Road Central. At about ten o'clock on the morning of July 21st he was going to the factory from Wanchai. As he passed the King Edward Hotel he saw a number of men running. Among them was the second defendant, who was chased by deceased. When deceased overtook the man he was chasing he struck him, and the second defendant struck him back. This was opposite the Bank of Taiwan. Then the first defendant ran out from beneath the verandah and stabbed deceased with a knife. The second defendant was fighting with deceased at the time, and when he received the blow the latter loosened his grip and fell down. When the blow was struck the first and second defendants ran away. Witness went and looked at deceased and saw blood spouting from his chest. Formerly the first and second defendants were factory hands.

By the first defendant—Why did you not arrest the second defendant?—Because my attention was directed to deceased.

The case was adjourned.

AN OLD CRIME.

Although the armed robbery, for which one of the two alleged offenders has at last been apprehended, occurred in August of last year, the police followed the trail without success until last week when one, Lam Tszhing, was arrested on suspicion, and appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court on August 6th.

The robbery, in which the defendant is alleged to have taken part, occurred on August 25th, 1906, at Lai Pak Shan village, about four miles from the Taipo Police Station. On the morning of the day in question, the defendant with another man not in custody, is said to have called at the house of a farmer named Lo Hing-Kam; knocked, and the door was opened. On looking out the farmer observed that the faces of both men were blackened, both carried torches, and one was armed with a chopper. One of the robbers put his torch in his mouth, and seizing the householder by the queue, dragged him inside and threw him on the ground. They then demanded money, and when the farmer said he hadn't any he was struck across the head and on the body with the chopper. As the unfortunate man still persisted in saying he had not any money the savage robber proceeded to burn him with his torch, hoping by this means to compel him to confess. His efforts being unavailing, the other robber proceeded to ransack the house, and not finding any thing worth carrying off, showed his annoyance by setting the bed clothes on fire. After this the robber conveyed the farmer to his daughter-in-law's house, some distance away, and gaining admittance asked her where her money was. She pointed to a drawer which was locked, and breaking it open they secured \$76 and departed. As soon as it was daylight the farmer reported the affair to the village genting who accompanied him to the Taipo Police Station, where a report was made. The farmer recognised the defendant as one of his assailants by the two scars on his head.

The case was remanded.

AN OLD, OLD STORY.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN AND THE GULLIBLE AMAH.

Notwithstanding the many exposures of the banknote trick in Hongkong, and notwithstanding the many simple amahs who have fallen victims to the wiles of the "confidence" man, still there are others to follow in the steps of those who have proved by experience that he is not a benefactor to mankind. Like other rogues, he is anxious to make money quickly, and the ways and means by which his ends are accomplished do not bother him in the least. So that when he approaches an amah, with as little sense as she has money, shows her a roll of banknotes which he says he found, and tells her that half the amount he has shall be hers if she will consent to change them, she immediately falls into the trap. Such an event happened on Tuesday when two natives accosted an amah in Garden Road. One of them showed her what appeared to be several hundred red bank notes, which he said he had picked up, and offered her half the amount if she would go to a money changer's in Queen's Road and get change. This appeared to her the chance of a lifetime, and she lost no time in offering to undertake the commission. "Very well," said the "confidence" man, "Since you are willing, come to a quiet place where I can hand over the money." The trio found such a spot in the public gardens, a parcel which was said to contain the notes was handed to the amah, and she left on her mission. "Stay," said the "confidence" man before she had gone many yards, "We don't know you, so it would be as well if you left something behind as security." The amah left bangles, earrings and other jewellery to the value of \$70, and as she was starting on her errand she was advised not to open her parcel until she got in the money changer's shop. On arrival there she opened the "valuable" parcel and feasted her eyes on—not greenbacks—but blank paper.

Great was her consternation, and greater her hurry to the Central Police Station, where she reported the occurrence to Inspector Warnock. Detectives were immediately put on the track, and one of the men was found on Tuesday evening on a Canton Liner Steamer. He was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court on Aug. 7, admitted the theft, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERIL.

BOTH COXSAINS IN FAULT.

Before Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court on Saturday morning an inquiry was held into the collision which took place in the harbour on Thursday between the launch *Taikoo Hing* and the Government launch *Victoria*.

Shek Mi Fan, master of *Taikoo Hing*, said that he was going to the s.s. *Chingtu*, and when near s.s. *Zafiro* saw the *Victoria* crossing at right angles, about 100 yards off. Both launches kept on, and when witness saw that a collision was imminent he went full speed astern; he did not blow his whistle. The *Victoria* came on and hit witness's launch on the port bow. A "Star" Ferry launch was going in the same direction, 100 yards ahead of witness.

Mr. W. Brown, master of the *Chingtu*, said he was on board his ship at the time of the collision, and it appeared to him that both launches went full speed astern just before the collision, the *Taikoo Hing* first. Witness noticed the Governor's flag at the bows of the *Victoria*, and that drew his attention to her progress. He first saw the two launches one and a half minutes before the collision, and they must have been in sight of each other all the time. He considered the *Victoria* in fault.

Leung Tai, coxswain of the *Victoria*, said he embarked his Excellency the Governor at Blake Pier, to take him to the *Tamar*. When he got near the bows of the *Zafiro* he saw the *Taikoo Hing*. The latter gave two blasts on her whistle to indicate that she was going to starboard, so witness kept straight on. Instead of starboarding her helm the *Taikoo Hing* also kept straight on, and witness went astern. The *Victoria* then also went astern, and the collision took place.

Captain Taylor, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor, said as far he remembered they were half way between the *Zafiro* and the *Tamar* at the time of the collision. He heard no whistle. He was going to the *Tamar* at the time. The launches were two boat lengths apart. He could not say who was in fault.

Chang Lu Po, a deck hand on the *Taikoo Hing*, said that that launch did not blow her whistle.

His Worship—There is not sufficient evidence to enable me to form an exact opinion in this case. My knowledge of the locality leads me to the opinion that the evidence of the coxswain of the *Taikoo Hing* is not wholly true, while there is nothing incompatible with facts in that of the coxswain of the *Victoria*. Therefore, taking the evidence of the master of the *Chingtu* into consideration, I find that both coxswains were guilty of an error of judgment. Both certificates may be returned to their owners.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MACAO MATTERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 6th August.

SIR,—Being in Macao during the recent holiday, I had the honour of interviewing the hon. the Colonial Secretary of that Colony, in which the question of taxes was fully discussed. Your Macao correspondent had very likely been misled in the representations made to you and he exaggerated matters to such an extent as to create alarm among the Macao population. I can on good authority inform you and the public in general, especially the Chinese community of Macao, that the Regulations of Taxes, lately so severely criticised in one of your leaders, through misrepresentation from your correspondent,

though they were issued in 1887 yet they have not been put into force—except a few items that the former Governor, Senhor Montenegro, thought advisable to adopt at the minimum rate of charges. The Provincial Government has not issued any Decree for the Fazenda to put the said Regulations into operation and the present Governor, Senhor Continho d'Almeida, whose aim is to promote the welfare of the Colony and of its inhabitants, has since been studying a better scheme for a thorough revision of taxes and other matters and to place Macao on the same footing as the South African Colony of Lourenco Marques, where they have now their own legislation framed by the Council &c. Matters have of late been greatly exaggerated and the interests of merchants will not be prejudiced in any way.

I enclose my card.—Yours &c.

AN ENQUIRER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—Your correspondent, "An Enquirer," informs the public that "the Taxation Regulations . . . though they were issued in 1887, have not been put into force, except a few items that the former Governor, Senhor Montenegro, thought advisable to adopt at a minimum rate of charges," and further "that the Provincial Government has not issued any decree to the Fazenda to put the said Regulations in force."

I have the cuttings from your paper and I do not find the statement made that the Provincial Government has issued a decree to the Fazenda to put the Regulations in force. The statement made was that the Fazenda had put them in force—or rather, it should now be said, attempted to put them in force.

The evidence for this statement is official evidence, accessible to everybody, and as your correspondent, "An Enquirer," has evidently not seen it, I advise him, when he next visits Macao, to secure a copy of the "Instructions and Tables of Industrial Contributions," printed in Portuguese and Chinese, and issued broadcast in the Colony by the Fazenda a few months ago. On the title page he will find these words:—"Instruções e tabella da contribuição industrial extrahidas de regulamento aprovado por Decreto de 3 de dezembro de 1887 e portaria provincial No. 20a de 7 de Março de 1907."

If the distribution of these instructions and tables, giving a formidable list of taxes, was not an intimation to the public of their enforcement, why on earth were they published?

One word more. What are the circumstances which have set the Governor "studying a better scheme for a thorough revision of taxes?" Better scheme than which?—the scheme that was drawn up twenty years ago and has not yet been put in force?—the scheme that was published a few months ago and distributed throughout the Colony, spreading alarm among the population? Why was that scheme revived, and why trouble about any other scheme if there is no intention to levy new taxes? But, in proof of the fact that the taxation arrangements have undergone a change unacceptable to the Chinese residents of Macao, it is only necessary to read the letter which appeared in your columns recently from the Protector of Chinese and his interpreter. At the great public meeting, at which upwards of 2,000 Chinese were assembled, it was announced that a tax "recently levied" on Chinese doctors had been cancelled, and after the Protector of Chinese had given explanations with regard to other taxes, which explanations would have been unnecessary if the taxes were not new,—he announced the Government's intention to revise the Taxation Regulations and to allow the Chinese to propose what they considered best in their interests, whereat they "manifested great joy." I should think so.

But I have written sufficient to show that the letter of "An Enquirer" is misleading.—Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

COMPANIES.

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co. was held on the 7th August at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company. Mr. E. G. Barrett presided, and there were also present Messrs. G. C. Moxon, Duncan Clark, J. D. Auld, E. A. Hankey, V. de Marney, and R. Coughtrie.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—This meeting has been convened in order to consider the accounts of the liquidation, and, if same are approved, to pass a resolution to that effect, which will conclude the winding up. The assets and liabilities have been taken over by the Union Waterboat Company for the sum of \$127,500 and payment for same to be made by allotting shares to the value of \$127,230 and cash \$270,000 for the fractional parts of shares. Of the total capital of the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Company, comprising 15,000 shares, certificates for 14,043 have been presented and exchanged for shares in the Union Waterboat Company, and \$225.5 has been paid in cash, leaving only 957 shares still to be dealt with. I have prepared a statement showing the result of the winding-up, which I will pass round for your inspection, but to save time, I will just run through the items. At the commencement of the liquidation on the 1st of April, there was a balance of cash in hand and at the Bank of \$8,224.55.

Mr. MOXON: I beg to propose that the report and account of the liquidator which has been laid before this meeting, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, be adopted, and approved.

Mr. DUNCAN CLARK seconded and the motion was carried.

This concluded the business.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.

The eleventh annual general meeting of shareholders in the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. H. Medhurst presided, other shareholders present being Messrs. E. J. Barrett, W. H. Wickham, A. Ritchie and G. R. Edwards.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen I propose with your permission considering the report, and accounts as read. The profit this year is very considerably in excess of that of last year; in fact it is the largest amount we have yet been able to show in any one year since the incorporation of the Company. The General Managers in recommending the increase of the Reserve Fund by \$10,000, which Fund will then stand at \$35,000, have in view the desirability of strengthening the Company's position without calling up further capital, and I hope this policy meets with the approval of shareholders. I am glad to say the result of the working of the Singapore branch is satisfactory, and I would mention that in April last we opened a branch in Shanghai with so far encouraging prospects, and I trust this branch also will prove a valuable source of income in the near future. The Stock has been carefully certified and full allowance made for depreciation. If any shareholder wishes to ask any questions I shall be pleased to reply.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. WICKHAM.—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and in doing so, I think that I shall only be voicing the satisfaction of the shareholders at the very excellent results of the year's working, a record as the Chairman has told us, in the history of the Company. Bearing in mind the prevailing dullness of business throughout the

Far East, such results could only have been attained by hearty co-operation of the Company's staff and the General Managers. To each the cordial thanks of the shareholders is due.

The motion was carried.

Mr. W. H. POTTS was re-elected auditor on the motion of Mr. BARRETT, seconded by Mr. RITCHIE.

The CHAIRMAN:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on application.

The report was as follows:

The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders the accompanying Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1907.

ACCOUNTS.

The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after writing off \$3,100.14 for depreciation and including \$752.11 brought forward from last year, is \$23,280.41 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	\$10,000.00
To pay a dividend of 15 per cent ordinary shares	59 0.00
To General managers' remuneration	2,000.00
To pay a further dividend of 5 per cent on ordinary shares	1,991.00
To pay \$19.80 per share on 100 founders' shares	1,980.00
To carry forward to new account	1,380.41
	<u>\$23,280.41</u>

AUDITOR.

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland in the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts. Mr. W. H. Potts offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET 31st May, 1907.

LIABILITIES.	
	\$ cts.
To capital 9,900 ordinary shares of \$10, of which \$4 per share paid	39,600.00
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00
	<u>40,600.00</u>
To reserve fund	25,000.00
To sundry creditors	32,903.71
To unclaimed dividends	1,139.90
To profit and loss account balance	23,260.41
	<u>\$122,904.02</u>

ASSETS.	
	\$ cts.
By launches	16,244.98
Less written off	2,393.35
	<u>13,851.63</u>
By furniture and fittings	1,801.48
Less written off	706.79
	<u>1,094.69</u>
By value of material on hand in Hongkong, Singapore, and Shanghai	72,623.42
By unexpired portion of Insurance Policies	648.03
By sundry debtors	31,206.65
By cash with bankers	4,456.65
By cash in hand	22.95
	<u>\$122,904.02</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
31st May, 1907.

	\$ cts.
To bad debts	98.10
To auditor's fee	100.10
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	3,101.14
To balance	23,260.41
	<u>\$26,558.65</u>
By balance from last account	752.11
By transfer fees	4.00
By interest	130.86
By profit on trading	25,672.18
	<u>\$26,558.65</u>

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The eighty-fourth report of the Court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong on Saturday, August 17th, at noon, reads:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1907.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,721,558.91, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,845,222.43.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$750,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at \$11,750,000.

After making this Transfer and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$3,080,222.43, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Fifteen Shillings Sterling per Share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$622,222.22.

The difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared and 2/2 1/2, the rate of the day, amounts to \$660,832.67.

The Balance \$1,797,167.54 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. N. A. Siebs, Mr. D. M. Nissim, the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson (Deputy Chairman), and Mr. G. Balloch having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. A. Fuchs, Mr. E. Shellim, the Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick and Mr. H. A. W. Slade have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this Meeting.

The Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick has been elected Deputy Chairman for the remainder of the year.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. G. Wood and Mr. F. Maitland, the latter acting for Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who is absent from the Colony.

G. H. MEDHURST,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.
30th June, 1907.

LIABILITIES.	
	\$
Paid-up capital	\$10,000,000.00
Sterling reserve fund, £1,000,000 at ex. 2/-	10,000,000.00
Silver reserve fund	11,000,000.00
Marine insurance account	250,000.00
Notes in circulation:—	
Authorised issue against securities deposited with the crown agents for the colonies	\$10,000,000.00
Additional issue authorised by Hongkong ordinance No. 19 of 1900 against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	8,113,504.00
	<u>18,113,504.00</u>
Current accounts, { Silver, \$72,591,682.50	
Gold, £5,810,781	
12s. 5d. = 54,406,606.45	
	<u>127,087,688.95</u>
Fixed deposits, { Silver, \$48,863,485.38	
Gold, £1,990,020.	
10s. 2d. = 45,579,043.01	
	<u>95,444,528.39</u>
Bills payable (including draft on London banks, call loans and short sight drawing on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)	13,621,600.62
Profit and loss account	3,845,222.43
Liability on bills of exchange re-discounted. £7,393,466	
19s. 10d. of which £5,503,798	
9s. 10d. have since run off.	
	<u>\$239,262,553.29</u>

ASSETS.	
	\$
Cash	\$42,801,840.04
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of 10,000,000	10,000,000.00
Bullion in hand and in transit	3,041,710.15
Indian Government Rupee paper	1,945,694.17
Consols, Colonial and other securities	6,557,372.74
Sterling Reserve Fund Investments, viz.:	
£598,000 2 1/2 per cent.	
Consols at 82	£490,360
(of which £250,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve.)	
£253,000 2 1/2 per cent.	
National War Loan at 90	229,500

£325,000 Other Sterling Securities, written down to 280,140	
£1,000,000 at ex. 2s.	10,000,000.00
Bills discounted, loans and credits	88,840,247.80
Bills receivable	123,631,613.38
Bank premises	1,485,066.01

\$289,262,553.29

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To Amounts written off:—	
Remuneration to Directors	\$ 15,000.00
To Dividend Account:—	
£1.15s. per share on 80,000 shares	—
£140,000 at 4s. 6d.	622,222.22
To Dividend Adjustment Account:—	
Difference in Exchange between 4s. 6d., the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2s. 2-3/16d., the rate of the day	660,832.67
To Transfer to silver reserve fund	750,000.00
To Balance forward to next half-year	1,797,167.54

\$3,845,222.43

Cr.	
By Balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1906	\$1,721,558.90
By Amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	2,123,663.53

\$3,845,222.43

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To Balance.....£1,000,000 at ex. 2s.	\$10,000,000.00
By Balance 31st December, 1906	\$10,000,000.00
£1,000,000 at ex. 2s.	\$10,000,000.00
(invested in sterling securities.)	\$10,000,000.00

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$11,750,000.00
By Balance 31st December, 1906	\$11,750,000.00
By Transfer from profit and loss account	750,000.00

\$11,750,000.00

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
C. W. MAY, Chief Accountant.
G. H. MEDHURST,
H. KESWICK,
C. R. LENZMANN, } Directors.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, August 19th at 12 o'clock noon, reads:—

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1907.

The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to ... \$401,396.82 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account ... 400,933.74

\$802,330.56

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' Fees ... \$10,000.00
Auditors' Fees ... 750.00

10,750.00

leaving available for appropriation \$791,580.56
The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 8 per cent or \$200,000.00 be paid to shareholders, pass \$100,000.00 to a special account and carry the balance, \$491,580.56, to the new account.

During the past six months, twelve cargo lighters, one steam water-boat and four stern-wheelers mentioned in the last report have been finished and handed over to their respective owners after satisfactory trials, one steel steam launch for Q. M. Department U. S. A. was delivered in Manila.

We have orders in hand for a number of new vessels comprising one steel towboat for Engineer Corps U. S. A. Manila, one steel towboat and one steam cargo lighter for Bangkok, three steel launches for Manila similar to the one finished last half year, one wood Fire-boat for the local Government and two wood towboats one for Singapore and one for Hongkong Harbour. We are also building a Tow Boat to replace the "Robert Cooke."

The dredger "Canton River" was not employed during the past six months but has been on charter to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire since the 1st inst.

The nett returns from Aberdeen Docks have been greatly reduced through the expenditure of \$9,517 on repairs to the two dock caissons, largely due to severe straining during the typhoon last September. Most of the typhoon damage at our three establishments has been made good and paid for out of working expenses.

A contract has been made for the lengthening of No. 1 Dock and the work is now in progress under the supervision of the Company's staff.

No extensions to buildings have been made and but few tools have been added to our plant during the half year under review, your directors however have decided to proceed at once with an extension to the Kowloon boiler shop and install several new machines to other departments.

H. P. WHITE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET 30th June, 1907.

30 June, 1907.	LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
To capital 50,000 shares of \$50 each fully paid up		2,500,000.00	
To admiralty loan	£20,000 0 0		
Less repayments	18 893 18 4		
	£1,106 1s. 8d. a 2 2 1		
To No. 1, dock extension account		50,000.00	
To marine insurance account		62,491.43	
To sundry creditors		1,759,751.78	
To balance of profit brought forward from last account		401,933.74	
To profit for the half year ending June 30th, 1907		401,396.82	
		802,330.56	
		\$5,154,697.53	

30 June, 1907.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
By value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement		100,000.00	
By value of Kowloon Docks as per last statement	2,469,860.25		
Less, cost of extension of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 27 (transferred to No. 1 Dock Extension account)	17,156.25		
	2,452,704.00		
By cost of 1 No. 2 metal smelting furnace for moulding shop	2,819.00		
By cost of two 5 ton derrick cranes for yard plant	6,000.00		
	2,461,523.00		
No. 1 Dock Extension account.			
By amount paid in connection with purchase of extension of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 27	17,156.25		
By amount expended to 30th June, 1907	7,694.06		
	24,850.31		

By value of tug, dredgers, launches, lighters and s.s. <i>Sarcogon</i>	366,284.89		
By sundry debtors	292,853.50		
By value of material expended on work in progress	41,151.81		
By value of material on hand	1,561,967.10		
	1,608,118.91		
	\$5,154,697.53		

30 June 1907. REVENUE ACCOUNT.	\$	c.
To interest	56,506.35	
To crown rent	4,075.92	
To fire insurance	3,227.45	
To office expenses, salaries stationery and rent of head office,	23,342.26	
To telegrams	1,298.00	
To legal expenses	398.61	
To marine insurance account	6,909.00	

To dredger account	8,460.78
To profit	401,396.82

\$509,806.19

Jan. 1 to 30 June	\$	c.
By net earnings of the company's three establishments	466,584.80	
By towage net earnings	7,353.84	
By bonus on insurance premia, &c.,	1,117.65	
By "Robert Cooke" difference between book value, & amount realized from insurance companies under policy	34,850.00	

\$509,806.19

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.

The report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, August 13th, reads:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 13th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other charges, there remains including \$21,170.08 brought forward from last account, and \$50,000 transferred from the Depreciation and Insurance Fund, the sum of \$130,751.59 at credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this amount the Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of One dollar per share or \$81,000 be paid to Shareholders, 20,000 be written off the book value of steamers, \$1,150 be written off book value of properties, and \$2,500 be written off book value of wharves, leaving a balance of \$27,101.59 to be carried forward to new account.

The value of the 1/10ths share in the steamer *Powan* has been paid by the China Navigation Co. Ltd., and now appears in these accounts.

The Company's share of cost repairs of the S. S. *Heungshan* by typhoon damage amounts to \$44,628.35 while a further sum of \$14,525.36 had to be expended to complete her overhaul and increased cabin accommodation.

Your Directors think this expense a just call upon the Insurance fund and in consequence have debited that account with \$50,000.

Including the above sum of \$14,525.36 there has been expended on the various vessels of the fleet for annual docking and repairs and cost consequent upon the stranding of the *Powan* and *Nanning* a total sum of \$52,334.89.

There has been no amelioration in the severe competition on all the lines operated by the Company, depressed trade, and the increasing loss by exchange in subsidiary currency, during the period under review.

Mr. A. Babington, N. A. Siebs, W. C. Cruickshank and E. Goetz, resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Messrs. R. Shewan, A. Fuchs, C. H. Ross and W. Helms were nominated by the Directors to fill the vacancies subject to confirmation by the Shareholders at this meeting.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. R. Shewan and W. Helms retire from the Board by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

During the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts, Mr. F. Maitland was appointed to fill the vacancy as Auditor.

The retiring Auditors Messrs. A. O. D'Gourdin and W. H. Potts offer themselves for re-election.

A. HAUPT,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907

June 30, 1907.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
Value of Steamers "Honam," "Heungshan," "Sui-An," "Sui-Tai" & "Lungshan" 1/10ths of "Powan," & "Kinshan" & 1/10th of "Sai-nam," "Nanning," "Lintan," & "Sanui"		1,123,884.11	
Do. of Lighters "Sunlee" and "Wolee"		8,990.00	
Do. of Wharves, Hulks and Moorings		68,890.00	
Do. of Properties at Canton, Wuchow and Kongkun		133,246.77	
Do. of Spare Gear and Stores		13,807.34	
Do. of Furniture		1,000.00	
Do. of Shares in Public Companies		497,568.85	
Do. of Chinese Bonds		693.18	
Loans on Mortgage		346,000.00	
Interest accrued		1,053.21	
Premia on Insurance Policies unexpired.		10,758.05	
Sundry debtors		28,833.76	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation current account		13,078.86	
		\$ 2,245,724.13	

LIABILITIES.		
June 30, 1907.	\$	c.
Amount of Capital, 80,000 Shares of \$15 each fully paid up	1,200,000.00	
Do. at Credit of Depreciation and Insurance Fund	550,000.00	
Do. at Credit of Equalisation of Dividend fund	250,000.00	
Do. at Credit of Investment Fluctuation Account	86,989.63	
Unclaimed dividends	3,889.00	
Sundry creditors	24,013.91	
Amount at credit of profits and A.C.	130,751.59	
	\$2,245,724.13	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
June 30, 1907.	Dr.	\$ c.
To Amount paid for repairs to steamers	\$59,334.89	
„ Amount paid for repairs to steamer Heungshan account typhoon damage	44,628.35	
	103,963.24	
„ Directors and auditors' fees	4,250.00	
„ Dividend of \$1 per share on 80,000 shares	\$80,000.00	
„ be written off book value of Steamers	20,000.00	
„ be written off book value of properties	1,150.00	
„ be written off book value of wharves	2,500.00	
„ be carried forward to new account	27,101.59	
	130,751.59	
	\$238,964.83	

June 30, 1907.	Cr.	\$ c.
By Amount brought forward from last account	20,170.08	
„ Net earnings of steamers	135,225.48	
„ Interest on investments	33,492.79	
„ Transfer fees	76.50	
„ Amount transferred from depreciation and insurance fund	50,000.00	
	\$238,964.83	

DEPRECIATION AND INSURANCE FUND.		
June 30, 1907.	Dr.	\$ c.
To Amount transferred to profit loss A.C.	50,000.00	
„ Balance	550,000.00	
	\$600,000.00	

December 31, 1906.	Cr.	\$ c.
By Amount at Credit	600,000.00	
	\$600,000.00	

EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDEND FUND.		
June 30, 1907.	Dr.	\$ c.
To Balance	250,000.00	
	250,000.00	
December 31, 1906.	Cr.	\$ c.
By Amount of Credit	250,000.00	
	\$250,000.00	

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO. LD.,

ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual General Meeting of this Company was held at Shanghai on July 30th. Mr. J. Prentice (Chairman), said:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your approval, we will take them as read. We regret that the year's working shows such a poor result. This has arisen from several causes, the principal one being the dulness of the shipping therefore the docking and repairing work fell off considerably, —and also that during the year we have had no extensive repairs on ships in dock. As in all businesses such as ours the amount of work, and, therefore, of the profit, vary, and bad years must be met as well as good ones (unfortunately we have had more bad than good during the last few years), but we hope that these bad years may be followed by better ones and by increased prosperity to the company. We have made arrangements to effect a considerable saving in the working of the company. We have not succeeded in disposing of the Old Dock property and the property between the International and Cosmopolitan Docks as per the resolution passed by you on November 1 last and confirmed on the 27th of the same month. We still have in view the disposal of these properties to the best advantage of the Company, and should we at any time receive what we consider favourable offers, we will bring them before

you. During the year, as you have seen, by the report, there have been many changes in the directorate. There are still two vacancies on the board, caused by the retirement of Messrs. von Rücker and Groundwater, and we will propose latter on that Mr. Maoray and Mr. Freeman McBain (both of whom are connected with firms who are contributors of business)—be elected. Now as regards the management of the business:—for some years many of the shareholders have been of the opinion that it would be entirely better for the company that a manager should be appointed who would be entirely under the control of the directors. I have, therefore, resigned my position as managing director, but will remain as a director and chairman of the company and can assure you that I will do my best to further the interests of the company in every way. We have appointed Mr. J. Grant Mackenzie as manager, and from my long experience with him, I can assure you a better choice could not have been made. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Bingham and Matthews, who retire, but offer themselves for re-election. As regards the statements of accounts as presented this year and compared with those published by the old company, it will be seen that several alterations have been made with a view to furnishing the shareholders with as many details as possible. Thus land, docks buildings machinery, tools, floating plant, furniture, etc., have been shown under separate headings, instead of as formerly, when under each dock, land, dock buildings, etc., they were shown in one or two amounts. The only two items in the accounts to which I will refer are: 1st. The increase of Tls. 130,000 in the value of machinery and plant at all establishments. This represents the value of the pumping machinery and plant formerly included under property accounts at the various docks. 2nd. Reserve Fund.—The reserve fund of Tls. 1,000,000 is employed in the business of the company and is well covered by the value of steamers, lighters, engines and boiler, local investments, mortgage, machinery, stock of materials and is a good asset. In last night's "Mercury" there was a reference to Tls. 3,957.98, carried forward to new account last year. This was used to meet a claim unknown at the time the accounts were made out by the advice of the auditors. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions referring to them or the business of the company.

There being no questions the following resolutions were carried without comment:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. M. Marshall: that the report and accounts of the company made up to April 30 last as printed and circulated, be adopted and approved, and the directors be authorized to pay a dividend at the rate of Tls. 3—per share to the shareholders on the register at date.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Johnston: that Mr. H. J. A. Maoray and Mr. R. S. F. McBain be elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. W. S. Jackson, seconded by Mr. F. E. Taylor: that Messrs. J. E. Bingham and F. N. Matthews be elected auditors for the current year.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of the meeting.

Mr. F. E. Taylor:—Gentlemen,—Before we separate this evening, I wish to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Marshall. Few shareholders know of the hard work, some of it very disagreeable work, that he has done in our interests; but while circumstances have till now prevented the results of his work from making themselves manifest we shall see the beginning of a new era from to-morrow. His pluck and determination have won the fight that commenced two years ago, and the Dock Company is now on a sound and satisfactory footing for the first time since the amalgamation, and I feel sure that as long as we have him on the board, and if the shareholders will loyally support him, our interests will be carefully guarded. We have had a most unfortunate experience, and have been through a period of great disappointment and even serious danger, but Mr. Marshall has pulled us through, and I feel confident that we shall now regain our reputation and our business. I hope, therefore,

that you will join me in expressing our grateful thanks and in assuring Mr. Marshall of our complete confidence. (Applause.)

Mr. A. M. Marshall—Mr. Taylor and gentlemen: I am extremely obliged to you for your vote of thanks.

REVIEWS.

英 粵 字 典

English and Cantonese Dictionary, JOHN CHALMERS, LL.D. Seventh Edition. Revised and enlarged, by T. K. Dealy Queen's College, Hongkong: Kelly and Walsh Ltd. 1907.

An English and Cantonese Dictionary for the use of those who wish to learn the spoken language of the Canton provinces, was first published by Dr. then Mr. Chalmers of the London Mission in 1872. For thirty-five years the work has been, in its own sphere, one of the most highly approved aids to the acquisition of Cantonese by the non-Chinese student. That six editions were called for during the author's life-time is convincing testimony to the value of the book. This weight of evidence is rather enhanced than lessened by the fact that the constituency, to which an English-Cantonese dictionary appeals, is strictly limited.

It is nearly eight years since the death of Dr. Chalmers; and there was issued last week a seventh edition of this popular dictionary, revised and enlarged by Mr. T. K. Dealy of Queen's College, Hongkong.

Mr. Dealy brought to his task two important qualifications: adequate knowledge and complete sympathy. As respects the former it is just to write that in and beyond the bounds of the Colony his reputation as an ardent and successful student of this dialect is thoroughly deserved; whilst in regard to the second we are pleased to note, from the preface of this new edition, that Mr. Dealy was once associated with Dr. Chalmers in Chinese studies, at the old London Mission house, where in former days local sinologists and ambitious students of Chinese were wont to foregather for readings and discussion. Recollections of Dr. Chalmers' strong personality, his indefatigable industry and his sound methods are an abiding inspiration to many who knew him.

Whether Mr. Dealy has made the wisest use of his knowledge and to what extent fellow feeling has ministered to success in the revision of this dictionary are questions that may be safely left to the practised student to determine.

To point out the merits of a book of this kind ought to be to the well constituted mind a grateful and pleasing task. The defects noticeable in Mr. Dealy's work are not due to lack of knowledge or of industry or of patient attention to detail. What may be termed certain essential qualities of the lexicographer are in evidence throughout and they command respect. Romanisation and tone-marking show unstinted carefulness and accuracy. It may be presumed that no English Chinese dictionary equal to this in bulk will ever be free from errata in tone marking. These are surprisingly few in the pages of Mr. Dealy and those who know what it costs to secure such accuracy will accord it large appreciation. It should be noticed also that the form, manner and finish of the letterpress are nearly all that can be desired. The pages of this edition illustrate anew the high class publishing work for which Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have long been distinguished in the Far East.

Mr. Dealy's enlargements of Chalmers' are, we think, susceptible of markedly adverse criticism. In the first place the amplifications are not on a uniform scale. From A to M this dictionary is a revised Chalmers. The additions or enlargements add 24 pages only, the new edition having under the first half of the alphabet 187 pages, as compared with 163 in the sixth edition. For the vocabularies with initial consonants ranging from N to Z, Chalmers had in the last edition 133 pages whilst Mr. Dealy has 635, the entire book consisting of 822 pages as against 296 in Chalmers.

If there is to be amplification it should, we think, be evenly distributed. The work as now issued suggests that there was an entire change of method after more than half the pages of Chalmers had been revised. Of the illustrations and amplifications one class may be selected for unstinted eulogium. They are of the kind most calculated to quicken the reader's desire to explore the world of proverbs, the trade songs, the street cries and the folklore sayings that dignify and enrich the speech of the Kwong Tung people. It cannot be said that such illustrative and amplifying material is out of place anywhere in this dictionary. If however it is to appear anywhere, it ought to be everywhere from the first page to the last and its presence throughout would render this dictionary a fascinating volume.

On the other hand there are two classes of phrases which might with advantage disappear. The dictionary is Cantonese. Yet the quotations in which its later pages abound are in part, classical—belonging to no dialect but to the Ancient Wen-li. That many are familiar in the ear as household words is not we think an adequate reason for inserting them in the new dictionary.

Another class of amplifying phrases could, we think, be dispensed with as unnecessary. They illustrate the ordinary every day use of words, and that is all. The Western student should learn at a comparatively early period himself to form such phrases with the help of a competent teacher and the exercise will tend to promote greatly his progress in Cantonese study.

We conclude this notice with a further remark suggested by the amplifications which are of the pith and marrow of Cantonese colloquial opportunities, for the student of dialects have vastly increased during the thirty-five years since this book was first issued from the press. They are now practically boundless. Most dialects are worth more serious attention than is usually paid them and this is specially true of Cantonese in which there exists a varied and attractive literature—full of wise, quaint and striking phrases akin to some of the best that figure in Mr. Dealy's revision of Dr. Chalmers' dictionary.

The Golfer's Manual, by MEREDITH BUTLER
London: T. Werner Laurie.

To the ordinary individual there is something weird and eccentric about the golfer. That a man should spend hours trying to "hit a wee ba," chasing the elusive gutta percha through bushes and whins, muttering curse when he doesn't find it and swearing most terribly when he fozzles—that a man should do all this and be considered of a normal temperament is one of the anomalies of the present day. And yet golf has become fashionable. In certain circles it is a habit to talk of putties, drivers, dromy, bunkers, divots, tee, and so on, and men who occupy high positions in the realm are not above playing golf. Even Dr. Macnab indulges in what the Scotch call "the royal and ancient game," and he has given his approbation, in a brightly written introduction to, 'The Golfer's Manual'. Mr. Butler is certainly deserving of commendation. His manual is readable to the layman, but to the tyro in golf it must be a treasure. He discourses on the game in a most attractive manner and the information which he supplies is well worth the price of the book (2/6) to the golfer.

THE LATE MR JOHN DODD.

The N. C. Daily News of July 30 says:—A paragraph appears in the "Hongkong Daily Press" of July 20th announcing the death, at home, of an old resident in the East, Mr. John Dodd, at the age of sixty-nine, and referring more especially to his journalistic contributions, but the following additional incidents in his career will doubtless be of interest to a large circle of his friends and contemporaries.

Mr. Dodd arrived in Hongkong in 1850 to join the old firm of Dent & Co., to whose founders he was closely related; he would in course of time have been made a partner, but while still very young the firm went into liquidation in the year 1866; he was then

acting as their agent in Tamsui, Formosa, and continued to carry on the business there in his own name for a number of years; he was the original founder of the Formosa tea trade, which has assumed such immense proportions, but he shared the fate of many pioneers in seeing the trade first pass into Chinese hands, and subsequently into Japanese, when he quitted the island sixteen years ago to reside in North Wales.

It was during his residence in Formosa that he distinguished himself in company with the late Mr. A. R. Margary (whose memorial column now stands in the Public Gardens at Shanghai) by saving ten crew of the French barque *Adela*, which had been driven on the rocks at Kelung and broken in half in the typhoon of 1872. Mr. Dodd swam off with a rope, by the fitful light of a camphor fire on shore, and gained the after part of the ship, but found the crew were all huddled together in the forepart; in crossing the broken part of the ship, he was badly hurt in the back by some loose timbers, but managed to reach the crew, and was then joined by Mr. Margary; these two brave men passed the trembling Frenchmen one by one to the shore and eventually followed them in safety; for this act of heroism each received the Albert medal of the First Class, as well as the Human Society's gold medal.

Mr. Dodd was a sportsman in every sense of the word, he was *facile princeps* in riding, rowing, shooting, etc., as well as being a most enthusiastic volunteer; as the latter he was the first adjutant of the Hongkong Corps; he was extremely popular and ready to join in anything, and being very hospitable, generous and straightforward, he had consequently hosts of friends and admirers; had he entered the army, for which he was better fitted by nature than for quiet mercantile career, he would have made a splendid soldier, being absolutely fearless even to rashness on many occasions.

This brief tribute to his memory is now written by one who was his closest and greatest friend for nearly forty-four years, and who can testify to his worth and charming personality.

CHINA'S IMPORTS.

TAEL VALUE OF THE DIRECT IMPORT FROM EACH COUNTRY.

	1905	1906
Hongkong	148,071,198	144,936,957
Macao	2,921,923	5,780,198
French Indo-China	1,653,572	2,669,174
Siam	247,847	477,535
Singapore, Straits, etc. ...	4,061,088	3,662,427
Dutch Indies	4,490,324	5,487,874
British India	34,798,437	32,318,732
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria, etc.	113,707	921,471
Great Britain	86,472,343	78,738,292
Norway	69,642	3,981
Sweden	2,058	13,876
Denmark	47,649	62,555
Germany	14,846,075	17,341,768
Netherlands	1,468,127	1,352,604
Belgium	9,554,334	12,594,880
France	3,811,634	4,281,674
Spain (including Gibraltar) ..	478	2,086
Portugal	2,397	14,547
Switzerland	27,975	45,063
Italy	424,704	406,742
Austria and Hungary	1,340,511	2,978,582
Continent of Europe (Russia excepted)	31,595,674	39,099,358
Russia, European Ports ..	1,945,066	32,040
Russia and Siberia by land frontier	—	654
Russia, Pacific Ports	71,946	321,595
Korea	1,753,701	371,681
Japan (including Formosa) ..	61,315,245	61,052,356
Philippine islands	825,692	2,384,634
Canada	2,387,651	4,464,736
United States of America (including Hawaii)	76,916,838	44,436,209
Mexico and Central America (including Panama) ..	—	—
South America	—	—
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	1,539,747	934,207
South Africa (including Mauritius)	13,523	5,057
Gross Import from Foreign Countries	461,194,532	428,290,287
Re-exported to Foreign Countries	14,093,741	18,020,205
Net Import from Foreign Countries direct	447,100,791	410,270,082

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 31st.

HIGH OFFICIALS AT VARIANCE.

It is reported that the Tartar General Ching Li and the Lieutenant General Marquis Li have disagreed. The outcome of the unpleasant situation is as follows:—

During ex-Viceroy Chou's tenure of office here many petitions were sent to the latter official complaining that a Manchu named Yan Chit and nick-named Pai Tao Pao (grey haired Pao) had committed many burglaries and kidnapped numerous boys and girls outside of the Manchu quarter. Pai Tao Pao was the chief of a gang of robbers who were continually perpetrating crimes in the city and suburbs. Viceroy Chou communicated the matter to the Tartar General and the Lieutenant Generals and requested them to cause investigations to be made to arrest Pai Tao Pao, and have him punished. Recently several of Pai Tao Pao's confederates were arrested on a charge of kidnapping several children. At the trial they made confessions and stated that the children were detained at Pao's house in the Manchu City, and that the latter was the chief of their gang. Dispatches were immediately sent to the Tartar Generals requesting them to arrest Pai Tao Pao. The General and Lieutenant Generals gave instructions to the four colonels of the Bannerman army to effect Pao's arrest. Pao, actually a petty officer in the Bannerman army, is a relation of five colonels of the eight. Instead of arresting Pao, the colonels gave him warning to flee from Canton. Wen Marquis Li heard of it he directed four colonels to be immediately cashiered. The Tartar General protested and said the colonels were very clever and useful officers and strongly objected to such measures being taken.

Pai Tao Pao is known to be a man of the blackest character. He was once deported to Hai Loong Kiang by Kiang Yee who was then Governor of Kwangtung for daylight crime. Pao being a Manchu had first to be taken to Peking to report his arrival. It happened that the Emperor's wedding was about to take place. On his arrival at Peking he was pardoned and released. Shortly afterwards he came back to Canton. During Viceroy Shum's régime he clandestinely ran the Pak Kop Pin and Chi Fu lotteries and manufactured counterfeit Hongkong subsidiary coins on a very large scale. When it came to Shum's knowledge that Pao was running the lottery which he had taken so much trouble to suppress, he immediately sent notifications to be posted in the Manchu quarters that if any persons were discovered dealing in Pak Kop Pin lottery he would cause them to be immediately beheaded.

It is said that Marquis Li will memorialize the Throne to cashier the four colonels and the Tartar General has declared that he will uphold them and plead on their behalf. Tartar General Ching is the son of the late Prime Minister and is said to be a conservative official and very pro Manchu. On receipt of the news of the assassination of the Governor Yan Ming he called on the Manchu troops and made a long exhortation. There is no doubt that the Tartar General was wrong in upholding the colonels. The other Lieutenant General Fu has also taken Marquis Li's side and even all the Manchus and Bannermen are taking H. E. Li's part.

THE LONG ARM.

It is said that Viceroy Shum has sent the following telegrams to the local authorities:—

To Taotai Kung, now acting Provincial Judge.

"My health has improved. Thank you very much for inquiring after my health. The Minister of the Board of Posts and Communications has placed the names of the new President and Vice-President (Messrs. Lo Kwong Ting and Wong King Tong) of the Yuet-Han Railway on their register. It is impossible for them to back out. Please inform them of this and also to appoint a person to take charge of the railway funds."

To Acting Admiral Li Tsun.

"Arrest the cashiered military officer Li Sai Kwai."

It is said that the admiral has deputed several subordinate officers to Hongkong to search for Li Sai Kwai.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 31st July, 1907.—Business reported since the 24th inst., is as under:—

	1907.	1906.
	½-Chests.	½-Chests.
Settlements ...	22,379	15,034

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 2nd July, 1906.

	1907.	1906.
	½-Chests.	½-Chests.
HANKOW TEA. Settlements ...	352,844	354,155
Stock ...	21,122	52,489
Arrivals ...	473,966	406,644

	1907.	1906.
	½-Chests.	½-Chests.
KIUKIANG TEA. Settlements ...	181,020	158,018
Stock ...	15,405	10,072
Arrivals ...	196,425	168,090

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, August 8th.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.		
Malwa New	\$840	to — per picul.
Malwa Old	\$840	to — do.
Malwa Older	\$900	to — do.
Malwa Very Old	\$940	to — do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$650	to — do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$700	to — do.
Patna New	\$805	to — per chest
Patna Old	—	to — do.
Benares New	\$805	to — do.
Benares Old	—	to — do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 8th August, state that 23 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 83,300 tons of coal. Since July 26th, 17 steamers have arrived with a total of 49,400 tons of coal. Contracts for Medium qualities of Moji Coal, say about 60,000 tons for delivery during the next six months at \$6.50 to 6.75 are reported. Other kinds have been neglected.

Quotations:—	
Cardiff	\$14.00 to 15.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$11.50 to \$12.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00 nominal.
Milki Lump	\$10.00 nominal.
Moji Lump	\$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened	\$6.00 to \$7.50 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$7.75 to \$8.00 steady.
Labuan Lump	\$8.00 nominal.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 9th August.—Small sales put through. Stock about 1,700 bales.	
Bombay	\$17.00 to \$20.00 per picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon	
and Dacca	20.00 to 21.50 "
Shanghai and Japanese	25.00 to 26.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	25.00 to 26.00 "
Reported sales, 175 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong, 11th August, states:—Owing to the steady rise in exchange demand has fallen off considerably during the past fortnight, and settlements, as reported below, are comparatively small. Importers have been pressing sales at a reduction of \$1 to \$3 per bale on all desirable spinnings, but dealers are acting very cautiously, and are buying only for immediate wants, meanwhile their heavy purchases of the previous few weeks are more than sufficient to meet all possible requirements from the country. Business from first hands, consequently, is not large and confined principally to favourite tickets of No. 10s, which comprise nearly three-fourths of the total sales. There is no change in our estimate of stocks, the recent arrivals being about the same as the off-take during the interval. Bombay

continues strong. The market closes quiet. Sales of the interval aggregate 4,692 bales, unsold stock estimated at 37,000, and sold but uncleared stock in second hands at 33,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—No business reported. Japanese Yarn:—Nothing doing, but prices are maintained. Raw Cotton:—Indian descriptions continue very dull, and China sorts are without any enquiry. The only sale reported during the interval is that of a small parcel of superfine Bengals at \$19½. Unsold stock: Indian 2,100 bales, and China 470 bales. Quotations are \$16 to \$20 Indian, and \$20 to \$24 China. Exchange on India has continued to advance and shows an increase of over 2 points during the interval, closing firm to-day at Rs. 167½ for T/T and Rs. 168 for Post. On Shanghai 73 and on Japan 109½. The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 3rd instant, viz.:—Indian:—Market quiet, prices having given way 2 to 3 Taels all round. Total sales about 3,000 bales with an estimated stock of 135,000 bales. Japanese:—In better request, sales about 1,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 85 to 90 for No. 16s, and Tls. 90½ to 97 for No. 20s. Local:—Sales of 500 bales No. 16s at Tls. 82 to 83 are reported.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 1st August, 1907, states:—The imports during the next few months, so far as the plain stable Grey and White makes are concerned, are likely to be greatly curtailed, and in fact should prove considerably less than the off-take. During that period also next to nothing, comparatively, will be imported in the way of American Domestic. So far, therefore, the situation of the trade is likely to be much improved by the end of the season. But with English Printed and Dyed goods it is quite different, the present supply of both being 30 per cent. more than at the beginning of the year; and owing to the extensive orders sent last year, for which late delivery had to be accepted, it is feared that supplies coming forward will continue to be excessive. There is no doubt that this branch of the trade is rapidly increasing, and also that owing to the rapid changes in fashion that take place a large proportion of the present stock is practically unsaleable, while newer makes are being readily cleared. The remarks made last week have led to careful investigation of the stock of Turkey Reds, the result being that it is considered advisable to add fully 70,200 pieces to the figures returned as representing the quantity held by the dealers over and above the 39,000 pieces still in the hands of importers, although paid for. With this single alteration we consider the figures a very safe basis to go on. In the absence of any other visible cause the advance in exchange must be held responsible for the quietness in our market this week. Demand seems to have suddenly ceased again for goods in stock, and probably the excessive heat in many parts of the country may account for this. Clearances have been fairly well maintained, especially for the river markets. The weather has been a little more seasonable, but is still unsettled, and good prospects for the crops are not at all assured, in this neighbourhood at all events, though from further afield the reports are rather better. Prices in the home markets appear to be higher than ever, and consequently indent business is almost at a standstill. The Liverpool Cotton market has undergone several fluctuations during the interval, but probably in anticipation of the Bureau Report of the July condition; the quotation at the close for Mid American has advanced to 7.23d. There is no change in Egyptian which remains steady at 10½d. Advices from New York give the following quotations for Drills: Pacolet 13s. 5½d., Pepperell 13s. 5½d., good 3-yard 12s. 3d., and Buck's Head sheetings 13s. 5½d., so there is nothing to fear from that market as yet. The latest cotton quotations are 11.92 cents gold for December and 11.98 cents for March option. Further return shipments are published per Verona as 5,620 pieces sheetings and 11,760 pieces Jeans. The market has been exceedingly quiet for yarns, especially so for the Indian spinnings, for which buyers are endeavouring to get concessions in prices owing to the better exchange. This is resented by first hand holders and consequently supplies are still being drawn chiefly from the middlemen, whom, it is said, are nearly sold out. There is not much change in the Japanese variety in spite of the better exchange and slightly lower prices in Osaka. Cotton is firmer. The local crop is very late and appears to have suffered considerably by the very unseasonable weather throughout July.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai, July 25th, 1907, has the following:—The market remains steady, and clearances from stock are continuing to progress most satisfactorily, the greater part being taken for the Yangtze up-river markets, and also Shantung, but as regards the nearer markets, the bad weather conditions have up to the present retarded the summer crops and held buying very much in check. The price of rice, which is such an important factor in the buying power of the country, has risen since the beginning of the year from \$7 to \$9.60; and in the Ningpo district, also all the rice-growing districts round the month of the Yangtze, the condition of the crop is stated to be only about a seventy per cent. one, and that it will need the best of weather from now on to prevent a much greater deterioration. The cotton crop also is very late and weedy, and will require exceptional conditions to bring it along. The next few weeks will, therefore, be somewhat critical in foreshadowing the trend of our market as the Autumn advances.

From Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Report of 1st Aug., 1907.—Business has been inactive during the week owing to the sharp rise which has taken place in exchange, any marked fluctuation tending as usual to keep back purchases upon the part of natives from first hands, until the dealers feel more sure of their ground. Mean-time clearances have been kept up briskly in nearly all classes of English staples, and also in Dyed and Fancy goods, the Yangtze outlets absorbing the majority. A sufficiency of rain in Chihli province has had the effect of bringing out a few purchasers for American Sheetings, prices for which are better by two and half to five candareens than last sales. This small advance, in spite of the small movement from stock that has taken place during the past few weeks, shows that holders are in a position to dictate to the market. For Drills there has been an active inquiry, and stocks are steadily decreasing, but there is still a sufficient quantity to keep values below the replacing level for some months to come. Indian Yarn is easier, prices being down Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 1 upon the week, the higher exchange having affected values.

AMOY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The Amoy Gazette and Shipping Report, dated 20th July, 1907, has the following list of the principal goods passed through the Amoy Custom House.

IMPORTS.

Goods.	QUANTITY
Cotton Raw, Indian.	pls. 75
" " Native	" 25
" " Yarn	" 615
Shirtings, Grey	pcs. 400
T-Cloths	" 355
Shirtings, White	" 450
T. Red Shirtings	" 50
Drills	" —
Shirtings Dyed, Biocades	" 92
" Dyed	" 190
Damasks	" —
Camlets	" 78
Lastings	" 5
Spanish Stripes	yds. 265
Lustres, Figured	" —
Lead in Pigs	pls. 14
Tin in Slabs	" 110
Iron, Nail Rod	" 87
Quicksilver	" 1
Iron, Old	" 134
Ironwire	" 2
Rice	" 5,567
Opium, Patna	" 19
" Benares	" 36
" Persian	" 11
" Malwa	" 2
" Szechuen	" 16
" Yunnan	" 7
" Kiangsu	" —
Sesamum Seed	" —
Sapanwood	" 137
Sandalwood	" —
Rattans	" 30
Wheat	" 3,633
Flour	" 6,442
Beancake	" 19,920
Beans and Peas	" 1,972
Bicho de Mer	" 17
Mats, Tea	pcs. —
Oil, Kerosene American	gals. —
" " Borneo in bulk	" 3,520
" " Russian	" —
" " Sumatra	" —
" " Bulk	" 49,315
Coal	tons. 150
Tobacco Leaf	pls. 816
Vermicelli	" 122

EXPORTS.

Sugar, White	pls.	399
" Brown	"	452
" Candy	"	786
Hemp Bags	pcs.	—
" Sacking	"	10,200
Paper I Quality	pls.	1,746
" II	"	536
Tobacco, Prepared	"	790
Kittysols (umbrellas)	pcs.	1,700

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 7th August, 1907.

Apricot	\$ 6 to 12
Borax	\$ 12 " 18
Cassia	\$ 18 " 20
Cloves	\$ 17 " 39
Camphor	\$ 95 " 105
Cow Bezoar	\$ 110 " 125
Fennel Seed	\$ 3 " 12
Galangal	\$ 3 " 5
Grapes	\$ 5 " 8
Kismis	\$ 5 " 8
Glue	\$ 26 " —
Olibanum	\$ 2 " 17
Oil Sandalwood	\$ 240 " 370
" Rosa	\$ 50 " 150
" Cassia	\$ 225 " —
Raisins	\$ 6 " —
Senna Leaves	\$ 3 " 12
Sandalwood	\$ 28 " 30
Saltpetre	\$ 10 " —

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 10th Aug.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN.—A small business has been done, and prices owing to pressed sales declined about \$3 per bale. Market closes steady. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$72 to \$92; No. 16s. at \$94 to \$126; and No. 20s. at \$96 to \$35. Arrival. 20,000 bales; Sales 5,000 bales; Shipments 12,000 bales; Bargains 45,000 bales; Shipments 45,000 bales. Unsold stock 33,000 bales.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s	— to —
English—Nos. 16 to 24	— to —
" 22 to 24	— to —
" 28 to 32	— to —
" 38 to 42	— to —

COTTON PIECE GOODS—No change; Market quiet.

Grey Shirtings—7 lbs.	\$2.35 to \$2.55
8.4 lbs.	2.95 to 4.05
9 to 10 lbs.	3.90 to 5.05
White Shirtings—54 to 66 rd.	2.70 to 3.25
58 to 60 "	3.25 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.00 to 5.50
Fine	4.50 to 9.00
Book-folds	3.50 to 5.75
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.65 to 1.25
T-Cloths—6 lbs. 32 in. (Ord'y)	2.00 to 2.20
7 lbs. 32 "	2.30 to 3.25
6 lbs. 32 " (Mexs)	— " —
7 lbs. 32 "	2.40 to 3.85
8 to 8.4 oz., 36 in.	3.10 to 4.00
Drills, English—40 yds.	— " —
13½ to 14 "	4.40 to 5.00

FANCY COTTON—No change; Market quiet.

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.	\$1.75 to \$3.90
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Brocades—Dyed	\$0.11 to \$0.13
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.13
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.21 to 0.43
Velveteens—18 in.	0.20 to 0.24

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	\$0.50 to \$1.10
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WOOLLENS—No change; Market quiet.

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	\$0.70 to \$2.00
German	0.55 to 0.75
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths	1.25 to 3.00

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	\$6.35 to \$9.00
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Assorted	6.50 to 9.15
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Samlets—Assorted	9.00 to 30.00
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Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches	12.50 to 19.00
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Assorted	— " —
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Orleans—Plain	11.00
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Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	\$0.65 to \$1.50
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METALS—

per picul	
Iron—Nail Rod	\$4.20
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)	4.10
Swedish Bar	4.30
Small Round Rod	4.45
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	5.60
Wire, 16/25 oz.	9.50
Wire Rope, Old	3.00
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	11.40
Australian	11.40
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 28 oz.	45.00
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	45.00
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	45.00
Composition Nails	—
Tin	98.00
per box	
Tin-Plates	\$7.50
per picul	
Quicksilver	\$106.00 to 105.00
per box	
Window Glass	4.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, dated Shanghai, 25th July, 1907, states:—Gallnuts.—Season closed. Reports about the new crop of Plumshaped Gallnuts are very unsatisfactory. Cowhides.—Season closed. Tobacco.—Samples of the New Crop are expected in about four weeks. Feathers.—Season closed. Cotton.—There is very little doing. Tallow.—Prices somewhat firmer; stocks very small. Strawbraid.—Shansi mottled, Loyeh white, Matau Tuscan have been sold at somewhat lower prices. Fine split is in demand but prices quoted are too high to come to business. Goat skin Rugs.—A fair business is going. Prices are somewhat weaker. Wool.—Sheep's.—Market remains firm. Supplies have nearly ceased coming in. Wood Oil.—Prices continue firm. Some business has been done. Antimony.—Market quiet. Tone somewhat firmer.

HANKOW, 31st July, 1907.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Per picul	
Cowhides, Best Selected	Tls. 34.50
Do. Seconds	" 31.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected	" 22.75
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour	" —
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	" —
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	9.70
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu	7.80
Green China Grass, Szechuen	" —
Jute	" —
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	11.30
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng	" —
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	" —
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	11.50
Animal Tallow	11.00
Gallnuts, usual shape	14.80
Gallnuts, plum do.	18.00
Tobacco, Tingchow	" —
Tobacco, Wongkong	" —
Turmeric	" —
Sesamum Seed	5.25
Sesamum Seed Oil	" —
Wood Oil	9.40
Tea Oil	" —

Per s.s. *Hyson*, sailed on 4th July, 1907. For Havre:—300 bales bamboo scraps. For Havre:—265 rolls matting. For Havre/London/Ant./Ham:—88 cases bristles. For Havre/London/Hamburg:—10 cases essential oil. For London:—3,217 pkgs. firecrackers. For London:—64 cases china-ware and rattanware. For London:—100 cases soy. For London:—425 bales canes. For London/Glasgow:—150 cases ginger. For London/Hamburg:—250 cases cassia. For London/Continent:—140 cases bristles. For Swansea:—246 bags ore. For Liverpool:—120 Chinese sundries. For London/Option/Ham:—19 bales feathers. For London/Option/Ham:—684 bales canes. For London/Option/Ham:—170 rolls matting. For London/Option/Ham:—160 bags ore. For Copenhagen:—67 bales feathers. For Copenhagen:—200 cases cassia. Amsterdam:—89 rolls matting. For Rotterdam:—24 bales feathers. For Rotterdam:—100 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Nyansa*, sailed on 31st July, 1907. For Liverpool:—301 bales hemp. For London:—900 bales hemp, 100 bales tea, 2 cases silk, 52 chests opium, 56 cases merchandise, 567 cases bulbs. For London optional:—75 bales bristles, 50 bales feathers. For Gibraltar:—1 case curios. For Marseilles:—100 bales waste silk, 30 bales tea.

Per steamer *Alcinous*, sailed on 18th July. For Havre, London or Continent:—10 cases bristles. For Beyrouth:—50 cases cassia. For London:—100 bales waste silk, 1,900 packages firecrackers, 1,000 rolls mats, 250 bales canes, 40 cases essential oil, 500 bales tea mats. For London or Continent:—460 bales canes, 300 cases cassia, 50 cases alariseed. For Amsterdam:—100 cases cassia. For Rotterdam:—500 bales split bamboos, 400 packages cassia, 50 packages tea. For Antwerp:—100 bales feathers, 300 bales bamboo scraps.

Per steamer *Prins Ludwig*, sailed on 31st July. For Genoa:—472 bales raw silk, 350 bales waste silk, 350 cases cassia, 6 cases camphorwood trunks. For Valencia:—9 cases cassia. For Antwerp:—9 cases cigars, 6 cases blackwoodware, 2 cases tea. For Antwerp/Hamburg:—30 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—25 cases china-ware. Rotterdam:—223 packages tea, 200 cases cassia, 200 bales cassia. For Bremen:—131 rolls matting, 129 bales feathers, 31 cases china-ware, 1 case palm leaves. For Bremen/Hamburg/London:—11 cases horn tips. For Hamburg:—249 bales feathers, 216 bales matting, 122 cases bristles, 51 cases human hair, 30 cases essential oil, 10 cases palmleaf fans, 8 cases blackwoodware, 5 cases china-ware, 2 cases feathers, 2 cases cassia, 2 bales cassia. For Hamburg/London:—300 cases cassia. For London:—3 bales tea mats. For Copenhagen:—40 packages tea.

Per M. M. steamer *Tonkin*, sailed on 6th Aug. For Marseilles:—420 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk, 2 cases silk piece goods, 13 packages human hair, 2 packages feathers, 1 package grass-cloth, 108 packages tea, 10 cases paper, 1 case watches, 2 cases surgical instruments, 4 cases books, 4 cases rattan ware, 37 ylang ylang oil, 20 cases cigars, 21 packages provisions. For Lyons:—523 bales raw silk, 2 cases silk piece goods. For Milan:—20 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—20 bales raw silk. For Valencia:—10 bales raw silk. For London:—55 bales waste silk, 47 chests Persian opium.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 8th August, 1907.—We have no improvement in either business or rates to report since date of our last circular. The market continues dull and inactive. Exchange on London T/T 2/2½; on Shanghai 73.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled weaker, and small sales have been effected at 67½ for old ex new, and at 52½ and 51½ for new issue, the market closing quiet at quotations. Nationals unchanged.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have fallen to 317½, with a small business. Chinas remain with sellers at 88.

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have no business to report under this heading, rates remaining about the same, but with a slight tendency to weakness.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have remained on offer at 29½, but we have heard of no sales. Indos have been in a small demand at 66½ to 67 for old shares, while the quotations for the new preferred and deferred remain nominal. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continued weak with small sales at 100, and close quiet at that rate. Luzons unchanged.

MINING.—With the exception of Raubs, which have improved to 5½ with buyers, we have nothing to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue to rule weak, and after sales at 100 are procurable at that rate. Kowloon Wharves remain quiet and the rate has fallen to 72½. Shanghai Docks have shown some firmness, and with a local enquiry remaining unsatisfied the rate has improved to 76, while a small forward demand at lower than equivalent rates remains unsatisfied at time of closing. Shanghai rates come somewhat lower. Hongkew Wharves remain the same without any local business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue to rule weak at \$99, and a small sale is reported at \$98. Hotels have been placed at \$110 and later at \$100, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Humphreys have found buyers at \$10½, and close steady at that rate. Shanghai Lands have declined to 100.

COTTON MILLS.—Laou Kung Mows have declined to 93, and Soy Chees to 310. Hongkongs have been placed at 11, and close quiet at that rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have been done at \$8.90, closing with sellers at that and with buyers at \$8.80. Dairy Farms have improved to \$15½ with buyers and no sales to report. Green Islands and Watsons have found buyers at quotation, and close in further demand. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$675, x.n.i. sales \$515, sellers - - (£15 p'd up) Ln. £81. Ln. £80, n. i., (£15, paid up)
National B. of China	28	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$8½
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$9½
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$5
China Provident	\$10	\$8.90, sales & sel.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 64
Hongkong	\$10	\$11, sales
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 53
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 93
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 310
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$15½, buyers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$72½
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$100, sales
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$11½, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 76, buyers
S'hai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 226, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$17, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$10½, sales & buy.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$14½, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$24½
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$22½, buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$270
China Fire	\$20	\$88, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$30	\$317½, sales & sel
North China	25	Tls. 75, buyers
Union	\$100	\$775
Yangtze	\$60	\$180, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$99, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$10½, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$37, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 100
West Point Building	\$50	\$48
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$480, buyers
Raub.	18/10	\$5½, buyers
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$10½, x. new
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$1½, (new)
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$100
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$41
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$29½, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	25	\$36½, Prefd \$28½, Defd.
Shell Transport Co.	21	46½
Star Ferry	\$10	\$25, sellers
Do. New	15	\$14, sellers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$2½
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11, sales & buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10, x.d.
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150, x.d. buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$12½

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending August 1st, 1907, states:—A fairly quiet week's business included the July settlement on the 30th. There is nothing of any special interest to record. The T. T. on London to-day to 3/0½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—In the absence of business rates are as previously quoted, viz., \$690 for the old shares and \$520 for the new. Marine and Fire Insurances.—No business reported. Shipping.—No business reported. Shanghai Tugs. There are buyers for both Ordinary and Preference shares at Tls. 49. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. The Tls. 3 dividend was paid yesterday and the shares are now quoted Tls. 72 ex div. For September Tls. 73 can be obtained, and for December Tls. 74. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Shares. The market opened with sales at Tls. 228 for July and Tls. 233 for September. A slight weakness has set in since, and after transactions at Tls. 227 for cash the rates for Sept. dropped to Tls. 232, and subsequently to Tls. 231. The market closes with sellers at Tls. 231 and buyers at Tls. 230. Sugar Cos.—No business reported. Mining.—No business reported. Lands.—Shanghai Lands. A few shares can be obtained at Tls. 100. Industrial.—Ewos. The cash rate is nominally Tls. 64 with buyers for September at Tls. 64½, and sellers at Tls. 65½. International Cottons, and Laou Kung Mow Cottons. No business reported this week. Shanghai Gas Co. have advanced to Tls. 109. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkats. Some shares changed hands for cash at Tls. 305. In the early part of the week a sale for September was reported at Tls. 315, and subsequently the market receded to Tls. 310. Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco. There are sellers at Tls. 120. Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd. Shares are on the market at \$85. Miscellaneous.—Hall and Holtz have buyers at \$12½. A. S. Watson, Ltd. have been dealt in at \$11½. S. Moutrie & Co. A considerable quantity of shares came on the market and a sale of the entire lot was made at \$32½. Since then the market recovered somewhat and sales have been made at \$4½ and \$38. Astor House Hotels. There are buyers at \$26. Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co. have sellers at Tls. 40. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. Shares have been dealt in at Tls. 50, and there are further buyers at this price.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, August 9th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	282½
Credits 4 months' sight	287½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	229½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51½
Credits, 60 days' sight	55½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167½
Bank, on demand	168
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167½
Bank on demand	168
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	109½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	109½
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	4 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	134½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	4½ p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	—4 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	67½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 8.85
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$16.90
BAR SILVER, per oz	31½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$3.45 discount.
"	10 " "	9.35 "
Hongkong	20 " "	8.25 "
"	10 " "	8.40 "

FREIGHT.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross; less than carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross; plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.60 to 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Freight Market Report dated Shanghai, 1st August, 1907, has the following:—Since last writing there has been a considerable falling-off in the quantity of cargo offering for shipment homewards both to Europe and America. The hides and wool season is now practically finished and tea is "hanging fire" owing to the prohibitive prices asked by the native dealer. Coastwise:—We have nothing to add to our remarks of a fortnight ago as this market is still in the same "dead" state, no enquiries, no coast-cargo moving except for regular liners, and no coal freights worth speaking of.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

August—

ARRIVALS.

- 1, Yasan Maru, Jap. str., from Kuchinotsu.
- 2, Amigo, German str., from Hoihow.
- 2, Kiunkiang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 2, Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.
- 2, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
- 2, Tean, British str., from Manila.
- 3, Arabia, German str., from Portland.
- 3, Eastern, Brit. str., from Australian Ports.
- 3, Fukushu Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
- 3, Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 3, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
- 3, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
- 3, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 3, Pongtong, German str., from Bangkok.
- 3, Rajibari, German str., from Bangkok.
- 3, Shosha Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 3, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., from Kuchinotsu.
- 3, Wigsang, British str., from Moji.
- 4, Childar, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 4, Chinkiang, British str., from Swatow.
- 4, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
- 4, Polynesian, French str., from Marseilles.
- 4, Shantung, British str., from Java.
- 4, Standard, Nor. str., from Wakamatsu.
- 4, Suicang, British str., from San'a Crus.
- 4, Sullberg, German str., from Haiphong.
- 4, Tatsu Maru, Jap. str., from M. ji.
- 4, Victoria, Swedish str., from Java.
- 4, Wongkoi, German str., from Swatow.
- 5, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
- 5, Glentworth, British str., from Singapore.
- 5, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 5, Johanna, German str., from Samarang.
- 5, Kores, American str., from San Francisco.
- 5, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Manila.
- 5, Lothian, British str., from Callao.
- 5, Moyuna, British str., from Shanghai.
- 5, Rabi, British str., from Manila.
- 5, Tonkio, French str., from Shanghai.
- 5, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
- 6, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 6, Kweiyang, British str., from Swatow.
- 6, Lauschan, German str., from Moji.
- 6, Levanzo, Italian str., from Singapore.
- 6, Nikko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 6, Peichaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
- 7, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 7, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 7, Dardanus, British str., from Singapore.
- 7, Hopeang, British str., from Saigon.

7. Iyo Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
7. Joshin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
7. Kaahing, British str., from Swatow.
7. Marmora, British str., from Bombay.
7. Vorwaerta, Austrian str., from Singapore.
8. Huichow, British str., from Tientsin.
8. Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
8. Shaohsing, British str., from Shanghai.
8. Wakamiya Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

August— DEPARTURES.

2. Chowtai, German str., for Swatow.
2. Fooksang, British str., for Shanghai.
3. Fookhing, British str., for Foochow.
3. Katsang, British str., for Singapore.
3. Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
3. Michael Jensen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
3. Tencor, British str., for Nagasaki.
3. Yean Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
3. Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
4. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
4. Feiching, Chinese str., for Swatow.
4. Loyal, German str., for Saigon.
4. Masan Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
4. Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchino.
4. Tjikini, Dutch str., for Batavia.
4. Yoochow, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Chingtu, Brit. str., for Australian Ports.
5. Hanol, French str., for Hainan.
5. Heim, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
5. Skrumstad, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
5. Polynesien, French str., for Shanghai.
5. Samson, German str., for Swatow.
6. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
6. Hongkong Maru, for San Francisco.
6. Hong Moh, British str., for Amoy.
6. Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.
6. Landrat Scheiff, German str., for Saigon.
6. Palma, British str., for Shanghai.
6. Proteus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
6. Shoshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
6. Singan, British str., for Hoihow.
6. Tean, British str., for Manila.
6. Tonkin, French str., for Europe, &c.
6. Tosa Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle, &c.
7. Amigo, German str., for Hoihow.
7. Cheongshing, British str., for Swatow.
7. Choising, German str., for Bangkok.
7. Eastern, British str., for Moji.
7. Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
7. Fukushima Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
7. Glenturret, British str., for Shanghai.
7. Hakata Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
7. Keong Wai, German str., for Swatow.
7. Kinkiang, British str., for Swatow.
7. Kowloon, German str., for Tsingtau.
7. Kumano Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
7. Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
7. Moyune, British str., for Singapore.
7. Solstad, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
7. Waishing, British str., for Saigon.
8. Chihli, British str., for Hoihow.
8. Dakotah, British str., for San Francisco.
8. Hunan, British str., for Shanghai.
8. Marmora, British str., for Shanghai.
8. Nikkai Maru, Japanese str., for Hongkong.
8. Standard, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Laisang*, from Calcutta, Lieut. Lovell.
- Per *Huichow*, from Tientsin, Mrs. Carvanan, Mrs. Audrien, and Lieut. Ellis.
- Per *Yuenkong*, from Manila, (Capt. Ridenon, Lieut. Westcott, Pickering and Smith.
- Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mr. G. Silva, Mrs. Fothergill, and Miss Taylor.
- Per *Taming*, from Manila, Mrs. W. R. Davis, Miss M. G. Nisbet, Sister Eloine, Sister Fermina, Messrs. W. A. Keay, T. E. Northrup, B. L. Falconer, Jas. F. McLean, A. M. Murfin and Mathew Dakis.
- Per *Nyansa*, from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Messrs. J. Soaife, R. N. and S. Langmaid; for Singapore, Mr. D. Doss and servant; for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettison, Col. C. V. Hum, Mr. J. L. Waller; from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Thos. Ward; for London, Messrs. G. G. Perfect and D. Munroe.
- Per *Kumano Maru*, from Australia, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. Fritz Fiedler, and Miss G. E. Smith; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilder, Miss Webber, Messrs. Martin and D. Matsui; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Chudleigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. I. Winn, Mrs. H. Gordon, Mrs. Takeda and child, Miss Ethel Berne, Miss Gladys Ingram, Messrs. O. D. Fernandez, B. Fernandez, Matsun and Thomas.

Per *Marmora*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. G. Saul; from Bombay, Messrs. B. Chinoy and R. Rashid; from Colombo, Capt. H. C. Butler; from Penang, Mr. P. David; from Singapore, Miss F. Hener, Capt. The Hon. Parker, Dr. C. Kew, Messrs. W. Webb, W. Roberts and servant T. B. Sion and H. Utley; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, G. Roger; from Bombay, Mr. N. Rujabally, from Colombo, Mr. B. Caintenthal and infant; from Singapore, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Rogers and servant, Mrs. Janodanas; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Miss A. T. Wall, Messrs. R. S. Coxon and H. O. Spencer.

Per *Hakata Maru*, from Japan &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gonsalves and 3 children, Misses B. Austin, S. Cornfoot and D. Bell, Messrs. H. Doring, O. M. S. Oliveira, J. M. P. Rozario, K. Nomura, M. Arima, I. Arima and K. Arima; for Singapore, Messrs. H. C. Mathews and K. Iwashita; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Kawakami, Prof. G. Kuwaki, Messrs. M. Takemura, K. Aoki, S. Mitsuma, M. Nishi, S. Nakayama, Y. Takahashi, Y. Matsunami & N. Matsuhisa, Miss T. Kawakami; for London, Mr. M. Ishizaka.

Per *Nikko Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., for Hongkong, Messrs. R. Packham, T. Sagawa, T. Morofuji, F. Kawamoto, J. G. Dyer, Chiu, Biodowden, Ranneng, Ueda, Shoki, Soki, Ucho, Sokioho, Katsin Shikushu and T. Hagihara, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. S. Fujimatsu, Mrs. Kido, Mrs. S. Chiu, and Mrs. Kamaga; for Manila, Mrs. & Miss Norris, Mrs. & Miss T. K. Rowen, Mrs. E. Waterham, and Mrs. and Miss G. P. Pitkin; for Sydney, Messrs. L. Lloyd, T. Keenan, Headley, N. B. Morton, Hood, Seelingson and K. Senoo, and Mrs. J. Johnson; for Melbourne, Judge Casey, Master A. Ogilvie, and Mrs. Ogilvie.

Per *Polynesien*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. N. Simson; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. de Fraia, Mrs. Delannay, Count de Hondelet, Messrs. R. Grenouillet, Anderson and Ponce; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Winal and infant, Miss Joffre, Messrs. Nai, Bardonneneche, Fournier, L. moine, Ambrosini, Ronmagowe, Copper and Gurrino; from Djibouti, Mr. Angelides; from Bombay, Mr. Audinet; from Colombo, Mr. Bury; from Singapore, D. Fromant; from Saigon, Messrs. Renault and A. Duteil; for Kobe, from Port Said, Mr. G. Whitney; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Fabre, Mr. and Mrs. Mignot; from Saigon, Count Ossensaken, and Mr. Barthilany.

Per *Tonkin*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Dr. and Mrs. S. Morgan, Rev. Vere Robert, Messrs. M. Douglas, Graham, M. J. nes Chia, O. F. Wiener, Wichung and M. Werner; for Saigon, Miss Mito Kawaguchi, Messrs. Y. D. Ong and servant, M. Muiron, Eldin, Dasscourt, Govin, Faner, Rose and M. Vinton; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. Litchmann; from Kobe, Messrs. F. Oka and C. Jesaki; from Shanghai, Miss Katil Gluck, Mr. Syed Abjalattah; for Colombo, from Yokohama, Lieut. H. Messenger, Mr. J. Harnell; from Kobe, G. Tremlett; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Dr. J. Dupuy, Dr. N. Kamura, Messrs. R. L. Richards and L. Dache; from Kobe, Mr. l'abbé Key; from Shanghai, Mrs. Denis, Mrs. Ch. Ismann, Mrs. Gueneo, Mrs. Bomiguet Blay, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Ronchan, Mrs. Rivier, Mrs. Rapp, Mrs. Kechost, Mrs. Redon, Mrs. L. Montaner, Miss Guiditta Vittadini, Rev. Gord n, Messrs. Coulat, Sabatier, Manger, Baule, Doussot, G. Dirio, P. acantini, Dirhuitmarins, &c.

Per *Korea*, from San Francisco via Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Betz, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stiver, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Diniz, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pastene, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parry, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Edwards, U.S.A., Mrs. W. H. Gibbs, Masters Spencer Chu, Ardie Liang and Arlu Liang, Messrs. J. L. Allison, N. P. Bartley, W. K. Blessing, H. W. Brown, Geo. E. Burham, A. W. Bushell, Owen Butcher, A. A. Carl, L. M. Christner, Paul Chu, George Chu, C. J. Dappstadt, H. W. Gangnuss, H. D. Gibbs, N. A. Gorton, B. Graham, S. C. Kelleher, T. T. Kirk, E. C. Miller, F. A. Moore, F. L. Nussbaum, N. Fukuda, J. F. Quinn, A. D. Galloway, N. P. Reiley, David Rines, Wm. Secrist, N. L. Stevens, G. L. Stevenson, B. M. Walker, C. G. Warfel, Ed. Wetter, L. B. Whittemore, J. A. Wolsson, E. E. Zook, Gus Donnell, H. D. Woollee, Emil Fischer, A. L. Guttierres and servant, and Miss R. Tiscornia.

DEPARTED.

Per *Della*, from Hongkong, for London, Mrs. Rawliffe, Messrs. C. J. Shultz, E. W. Partridge; for Marseilles, Capt. A. A. Gibbs; for Brindisi, Mr. P. Tettama-si; for Bombay, Mr. A. Abloolcarim; for Singapore, Mr. G. D. Colquhoun.

Per *Polynesien*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Falls, Miss A. M. Bateman, Messrs. Hans-Kugel, James Wright, B. L. Schmeer & Juan Lopes; for Kobe, Mr. Debus.

Per *Tonkin*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Colonel C. P. Hume, Messrs. L. Hallward, S. F. Gilchrist, S. C. Ismail, Fernand Pullon, Augustin Belzunce and (Cornelio Miranda; for Singapore, Mr. Fukuda; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Periadorge, Messrs. Gabrielle Marie, Christian and George; for Calcutta, Mr. Block; for Marseilles, Mrs. Brewitt-Taylor, Miss Sewell, Messrs. Emile Lutz, senior, Rein Grenouillet, Vola Pietro and Favetto Domenico.

Per *Tosa Maru*, from Hongkong, for Seattle &c., Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Marquess and 2 children, Mrs. J. B. Roza and 3 children, Miss G. E. Smith, and Mr. Jackson.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong, for San Francisco, &c., Major and Mrs. Peters, Mrs. J. T. de Colmeanil, Mrs. C. A. Stephens, Messrs. H. H. Ewing, Chas. Silk, J. A. Corpus, J. Elyda, V. Ferriols, A. Baring, F. Jacob, B. W. Shumaker, J. M. Hancock, F. A. Barrera and J. L. Stewart.

Per *Hakata Maru*, from Hongkong, for London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Kawakami, Miss T. Kawakami, Prof. G. Kuwaki, Messrs. E. Ride-nours, R. Westcott, R. R. Pickering, P. L. Smith, H. C. Mathews, M. Takemura, K. Aoki, K. Iwashita, S. Mitsuma, M. Nishi, S. Itami, W. Hirokawa, S. Nakayama, Y. Takahashi, Y. Makunami, U. Matsuhisa and M. Ishizaka.

Per *Kumano Maru*, from Hongkong, for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Thudleigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Winn, Mr. and Mrs. I. Winn, Mrs. W. J. Tatcher, Mrs. H. Gordon, Mrs. Takeda and child, Misses Bird, Baylis, G. Corlass, Ethel Berne and Gladys Ingram, Major Jones, R. A. M. C. C. pt. R. Westcott, Messrs. J. Matsushima, M. Yamamoto, A. W. Smith, Denman Fuller, M. Kikuchi, O. D. Fernandez, B. Fernandez, Watson, Thomas and D. Matsui.

Per *Empire*, from Hongkong, for Australian Ports &c., Mr. and Mrs. Grigg, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. R. Xavier, Dr. and Mrs. Aroujo, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mrs. Pereira & children, Misses Beeg, Gibney, L. Hord Morris, McIntosh and Robertson, The Hon. Miss V. Greville, Dr. J. de P. Gomes, Master Frank Sargent, Sgt. Rodrigues, Messrs. A. Beattie, J. de S. Brito, Molle, A. Pratt, F. Rodrigues, M. F. C. Roberts and Sturt.

Per *Empress of India*, from Hongkong, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Barre, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mason Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Adreon and child, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Patrick, Hon. and Mrs. Pollock, Dr. and Miss Voss, Mrs. D. W. Craddock, Mrs. Coleaux, Misses Adams, Kathleen Craddock and Ashmore, Capt. Palmer, Lieut. White, Messrs. A. MacMillan, J. J. Woodruff, J. R. Gillingham, M. W. Seo e, C. M. Arratoon, A. N. Clothier, D. W. Bell, Cornable, E. de Vries, C. S. Stone, Grover, R. Forrest, F. B. Menkens, Dunbar, Durham, J. A. Kirby, Orme and Scott.

Per *Minnesota*, from Hongkong, for Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. G. Hermann, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Woods and infant, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. E. R. Lindsey, Mrs. C. F. McWilliams, Mrs. K. S. Snow, Mrs. A. M. Kelly, Mrs. M. K. Dale and child, Misses Gaylord, F. G. Wight, Helen Penfield, Hilda Gaches, Verna Leaman, Eleanor Nordhoff, Hattie Cleveland, F. A. Sanborn, McWilliams, Lucy Wislizenus, Howie and Amalia Perezill, Capt. E. A. Jones, Hon. I. Tokugawa, Prof. C. H. Ober, Prof. Ida K. Greenlee, Prof. S. M. Hanson, Messrs. A. O. Logan, J. W. Fdver, E. R. Lindley, S. Okubo, R. Gardner, R. Braun, C. W. Jenkins, Jesse Knight, M. B. Bourne, F. C. Thompson, R. Cunningham, J. G. Schilling and J. Tranter.

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